THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No 62. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

(Diosma Crenata.)

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Buchu Leaves are generally stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains.

In Affections Peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc. etc.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is Diuretic and BLOOD PURIFYING, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

From Morgan, Feazel & Co.

GLASGOW, Missouri Feb. 5, 1858.—Mr. H. T. Helmbold—Dear Sir:—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the kidneys and gravel, when I resorted to several remedies without deriving any benefit whatever, and seeing your Extract Buchu advertised, I procured a few bottles and used them. The result was a *complete cure* in a short time. I regard your Extract Buchu decidedly the best remedy extant for any and all diseases of the kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.

Yours respectfully, EDWIN M. FRAZEL.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

See *Journal of Pharmacy*, Dispensatory United States, etc; Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic; Remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, Philadelphia; Remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal; *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons; and most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

SOLD AT HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

And by Druggists everywhere.

Price, $1·25 per bottle, or six for $6·50.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Take no other. Beware of Counterfeits.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrappers, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

The Coming Nominations by the President—Our Foreign Ministers—Navy Department Abuses—Grant and the Political Parties.

Forthcoming Nominations.

Says the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* yesterday:—

It is said that an immense stock of nominations have been prepared at the White House, and will be sent in on Monday, among the principal ones being General Daniel Butterfield, of New York, for Minister to Spain; Colonel Ruble, of this city, Minister to Switzerland; and General Palmer, of New York, Minister to Stockholm. There is no end to the applications for Foreign Missions and Consulates. Over fifty are already on file for Consul-General to Frankfort, thirty for Dresden, and other places in proportion.

It is anticipated that the nomination of Gen. Parker to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Taylor, to be removed, will be sent to the Senate on Monday. General Parker held the position of Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of General Grant, and was one of his most trusted lieutenants. He is a man of superior executive ability, and in every way qualified for the position. The Indian ring is demoralized at the prospect of his appointment.

It is stated that General Quimby will be the successful applicant for the position of United States Marshal for the Northern District of New York. Ex-Marshal William M. Dart is the competitor of Quimby for the position.

The appointments outside the Cabinet do not suit the politicians any better than the first Cabinet did, and mutterings are made on every hand, not only on the streets and in the hotels, but by members and Senators, and the cases are not exceptional.

Abuses in the Navy Department to be Remedied.

The *Herald's* correspondence from the capital yesterday says:—

Secretary Borie has turned his attention to a number of loose matters that have been running on in that department for the especial benefit of certain select parties, and has about made up his mind to find a remedy for those "abuses." One of them, which it is said will come in for early attention, is the manner in which disbursements are made in Europe for our navy. For the last fifty years the banking house of Baring Brothers, in England, has been receiving deposits from this Government intended for disbursement on account of our navy. An old law requires the Baring Brothers to acknowledge the receipt of money deposited with them sixty days after it is placed to their credit. They receive the money now within a fortnight after it leaves this country, so that they have the use of the money five or six weeks before they become responsible for it. For all moneys deposited with them the Barings pay interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and for all moneys they pay over and above the amount on deposit they charge interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. A statement made out in the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, shows that the United States Government paid the Baring Brothers $115,000 for disbursing $3,000,000, and the amount paid them averages $100,000 every year. It is probable that a financial agent will be appointed from this country.

General Longstreet and his Office.

The *World's* Washington writer says:—

General Longstreet is reported to be preparing for a step which will astonish the country. This step, if the statements of those who have been the best informed friends and most ardent admirers of the great Confederate be true, is none other than the peremptory declination of the Surveyorship of Customs at New Orleans, to which he was nominated on Wednesday. The reason for this action is stated to be the desire on the part of Gen. Longstreet to demonstrate, as he esteems only a declination can, that his adhesion to radicalism has not been due to any expectation of recompense or reward. General Longstreet feels keenly that his very recent adoption of the creed of the Republican party alone among all his eminent comrades and among the people who used to worship his name and name, should be shown to arise from principle and not from interest. Moreover, he does not wish his constant interviews with radical politicians here for two months past, his frequent closet conferences with General Grant, or the accident of his being a blood relation to the Dents, to be construed into even a willingness to have his change of sentiment attributed to equivocal motives. Hence, it is understood, he will decline with thanks, and insist that, being in no need of the receipts of the office, his circumstances being easy, that its duties can be better and more appropriately given to some other gentleman, whose appointment would not compromise himself or reflect upon the too affectionate kindness of his illustrious kinsman and late antagonist, the President of the United States.

Changes in Office.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent vouches for the following:—

A gentleman whose word is as good as a bond relates something of a short conversation that occurred between the President and an officious bureau officer a day or two since, which may serve to throw some light on the President's views in regard to changes in office. While speaking of the heads of bureaus and divisions and chief clerks of the Government departments here, the volunteer counsellor asked:—

"What ought to be done, General, with those officers who have held their positions for the last eight years?"

"If they have discharged the duties of their offices for eight years," replied the President, 'they should be continued in office eight years longer."

The officious individual laughed pleasantly, looked at his watch, and said, "I see you are very busy, Mr. President, so I will not detain you."

An Early Adjournment of Congress Proposed.

The action of the House in passing Bingham's resolution to adjourn on the last Friday of the present month is not regarded as a final settlement of that matter. Should the Senate fail to pass the concurrent resolution on Monday next, it is probable that it will be reconsidered in the House and a more remote date fixed.

American Commerce.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Commercial Affairs, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the depression of commerce, has submitted a majority and minority report. The majority report attributes to the late rebellion the decline in commerce, and, after a brief discussion of the subject, recommends a speedy return to specie payments, a re entry of American vessels to American registry, the remission of duties on all articles used in building ships, the subsidizing of American steamship lines, and the withdrawal from bonded warehouses, free of duty, of ship stores for vessels engaged in the foreign trade.

The minority report, prepared by Mr. Nash, of Boston, is quite lengthy, and discusses several topics of interest to the mercantile public and, indeed, to all business men. It is argued that American commerce, which had been stimulated in its growth by the discovery of gold in California, had begun to decline two years before the Rebellion, but that its present depression is now owing to heavy taxation and a false system of currency. It recommends the resumption of specie payments, the refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest, with the funding of the legal-tender notes, and a revision of the tariff for the sole purpose of obtaining revenue, with a view of enabling the products of American industry to compete on terms of greater equality with the products of foreign nations than is now possible.

—A Virginia paper calls Brownlow a Plutonian note at long date, paying an enormous interest.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Prospects of the Sugar Crop.

[We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter from New Orleans, dated March 1.]

The winter here has been extremely mild (or open, as you say, or soft, as might be said) everywhere, it appears from all accounts. With us it has been very wet. We have seen very little ice, but have been deluged with rain, which first impeded our cane-grinding, and now prevents our cane-planting. Our planters have had a hard time with their sugar making this winter, but the yield has been more than commonly satisfactory. I did not expect a crop of more than 80,000 hogsheads—many thought these figures exaggerated—but from all accounts the yield will exceed 100,000 hogsheads. Never was the cane known to yield so much. The culture this year will be very much augmented, and preparations are being made to plant a large crop. All the planters that made sugar last year are increasing their culture, and places that had been abandoned since the war are now being worked. Should the weather prove favorable, I look for a crop of 250,000 to 300,000 hogsheads; and at prices that are likely to rule next winter—in view of the revolution in Cuba—they will be worth double the number to us. Thus we begin to see a realization of the prophecy that Louisiana, with free labor, would in a few years be richer than she ever was under the slave system. Wait a few years longer, until the small farm system shall prevail, and you will see the productions of the State reach sums that no one ever dreamed of. I insist that our lands are worth in gold fourfold to those who buy them now for paper. One fact which is not generally known is that we made last year the largest crop in value that was ever raised in this State, although it does not appear to be so on paper, because it was principally composed of edibles that were consumed on the spot.

I hope, as I believe, that a new era will dawn on our country from the fourth of March; ignorance, duplicity, and stubbornness will be superseded by merit, wisdom, and straightforwardness. We shall witness truly, I trust, a government of the people, and will see the inauguration of honesty, economy, and thriftiness in the administration of affairs. Prosperity will then go hand in hand with honesty and industry, and we shall then rise morally as high as we have reached politically and commercially.

SOUTHERN CUBAN EXPEDITIONS.

Mysterious Movements of Ex-Confederate Generals—Alleged Views of General Grant.

From the Charleston News, March 10.

There are so many persons in Charleston who are now or who have been engaged in the Cuba trade that great interest has been shown in regard to everything that relates to the progress of the Cuban insurrection. We cannot say that the popular feeling has altogether been on the side of the "rebels," for men have contrasted the merciless manner in which the Southern "Rebels" were treated with the expressions of profuse sympathy which the North can find for "the rebels" in Cuba and Crete. Yet there has been a restlessness among the people which betokens the awakening of the old spirit of adventure and romance. This is particularly the case among the young men, and for weeks past it has been rumored that expeditions in aid of the Cuban insurrectionists were fitting out on the Georgia and Carolina coast.

We have not been able to obtain such information as would justify us in saying positively that any of these expeditions have actually reached their destination. Indeed, a too great publicity would awaken the vigilance of the Spanish spies and make a successful landing difficult to any but such men as those who ran the blockade of Charleston so often during the late unpleasantness. We may, however, without compromising any one, say that Captain Frank Bonneau, one of our most skilful mariners and bravest men, has safely arrived in Cuba. Of him no more must be said at this moment.

A few days ago some surprise was excited by the arrival in Charleston of General Jordan, formerly chief of staff of General Beauregard. This officer moved about very quietly, and no suspicions as to his real object were entertained until it was found that he had disappeared from the city. The report is—and we have no reason to doubt its correctness—that General Jordan has sailed for Cuba.

But this is not all. From what has leaked out since the departure of General Jordan it is understood that he is in full accord with President Grant, and is acting with his knowledge and consent. The new President has already said that Spain is entitled to no consideration at the hands of the United States, and he is known to be strongly in favor of the acquisition of more territory. Cuba would be a dainty morsel for the radicals. There would be half a million negroes to vote and legislate and play 'Old Harry" with the prosperity of the island; and there would be as many white men to rule by martial law, to New Englandize, and, finally, to reconstruct. No wonder that Grant should be in favor of acquiring Cuba. It is true that there may be a lion in the path, but an excuse can be found for the suspension of diplomatic relations. This could not better be done than on the plea that Spain was insulting and injuring American citizens. This may be the reason why General Jordan, it is said, has been assured by President Grant that if he falls into the hands of the Spaniards no hair of his head shall be injured, and that no American who takes part in the insurrection shall be improperly treated by the loyalists.

This is the story as it comes to us, and we should not be surprised if there were more startling developments in the course of the next few weeks.

NOVA SCOTIA.

She is Pressing for Annexation to the United States.

The N. Y. *Herald's* Washington correspondence contains the following item of interest:—

Prominent gentlemen who have arrived here from Nova Scotia represent the feeling in that province in favor of annexation to the United States as pervading almost the entire community, and rapidly increasing in intensity. England declines to release the province from the Dominion of Canada, into which it was drawn against the wishes and under the solemn protest of the people; and nine-tenths of the entire population openly declare for annexation to the United States in preference to confederation with Canada. The people are intensely in earnest on the subject, and some of the leading papers have come out strongly in favor of a separation from England and union with the American republic. It is stated that the members of the local legislature, having failed to obtain a repeal of the act of confederation, are about to come together and apply for a release from England; and at the same time send a delegation to Washington to ascertain what encouragement they can obtain in their efforts to become a State in the Union. Robert J. Walker and other prominent gentlemen here have been consulted on the subject, and it is understood that Mr. Walker is preparing a pamphlet in support of the measure, in which the great advantages to both countries to grow out of a union will be presented. The people of New Brunswick, to the extent of one-half of the entire population, are also said to be in favor of annexation, and in both provinces very ably written pamphlets have recently been published and extensively circulated urging the measure. A railway from Maine has been extended into New Brunswick, and is to be continued into the heart of Nova Scotia. Three lines of steamers ply between those colonies and the New England States, connecting the commerce of the two peoples; and a permanent political union is represented to be the general desire on both sides of the boundary lines. The movement meets with general favor among members of Congress and prominent officials in Washington.

REVERDY.

He Dines Again—What He Says of "My Government."

The New York *Tribune* this morning publishes this bit of correspondence from London, dated the 27th ult.:—

If, as is said on good authority, the spectacle of a brave man struggling with adversity is pleasing to the gods, they must contemplate with rapture the latest efforts of Mr. Reverdy Johnson. His attempts to put a good face on the failure of his negotiations are positively heroic. Unluckily they only prove once more that he cannot in the least comprehend the feeling at home, his ignorance of which has brought his diplomacy to grief. Manchester dined him on Thursday, and in payment of his dinner he told the people of Manchester, as he had previously told the people of Luton, and of Brighton, and of Glasgow, and of Liverpool, and half the rest of the towns in England and Scotland, that Americans desired nothing so much as to live in amity with them. He ventured on the novel remark that we speak the same language and have the same literature, and can never go to war—with a great variety of other ingenious observations, which appear to have afforded the amiable Manchester men the utmost delight. As to the rejection of his treaty, Mr. Johnson said he had heard a rumor of a report against it by the Senate Committee, and had telegraphed "my Government" to know whether the rumor could be true. "My Government" replied that no report had been made, but it was rumored a majority of the committee were opposed to the convention. Whether they are or not, our Minister does not think great things of this Senate Committee. They are only seven, whilst, observed the American lawyer with compassionate regard for the ignorance of his hearers, the Senate is made up of two Senators from each State. As he omitted to say how many States there are, it is probable that the Manchester people went away very doubtful, after all, whether seven might not be an actual majority of the whole number. And it by no means follows, added the cheery and artful old man, that if the committee should report unanimously against the convention, their report would receive the sanction of the Senate. If this is not hoping and "making believe very hard," what is? By all means let us give him credit for his pluck, though it is of the bull-dog kind.

Later in the evening—and the time of the evening is an element in estimating the weight of Mr. Johnson's statement—he assured his hearers that he did not expect to return home "till all our differences are settled." It is to be inferred that Mr. Johnson has decided to remain in England a good while after his successor shall have been appointed. I hope he may, for he will have an opportunity to see how much of the adulation bestowed on him has been due to the desire to flatter an American Minister with English prejudices. He is announced to preside at the dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund on the 15th of June, to which he was invited as Minister, but at which he must sit down, if at all, as a plain citizen of Maryland.

PREMATURE BURIAL.

Seven Hours in a Well.

We heard yesterday of one of those narrow escapes from death which border on the miraculous, tax our credulity, and seem to set at defiance the ordinary laws of nature. On Tuesday of last week John Tompkins, a colored well-digger, was employed by Mr. T. C. Parrish, who resides a few miles north of Danville, to clean out his well. Tompkins went down into the well, some thirty feet, for this purpose, but as soon as he had touched bottom the wall, which was of stone, caved in upon him, and covered him underneath the falling mass. There was a pile of rocks above the man some twenty feet high, and Mr. Parrish, thinking he was certainly crushed to death, sent immediately for some of the neighbors to help remove the mass of rocks and get the body; but when they collected round the well they heard faint groans coming from the buried man, who was endeavoring to make himself heard, and thus made known that he was still alive.

They went to work and removed the stone out of the well, and found Tompkins confined by the surrounding rocks, pretty much in the position which he occupied as the wall fell, standing nearly upright, one arm being extended upward to grasp the well rope, and his body being closely hedged about on all sides. He was very badly bruised, though not mortally injured. He was under this load of rock for seven hours, unable to move a limb, and said he could at first hear nothing that was going on above, and the dreadful fear seized upon him at one time that he was given up for dead.

One can hardly imagine how the man escaped with his life unless the rocks were of large size, and in the fall were so caught and adjusted about the body as not to press with fatal injury upon any vital parts.—*Danville (Va.) Register.*

Foreign Embassies.

Says the Washington writer of the N. Y. *Herald* of Thursday:—

Curtin's name would have gone in to-day for the Russian mission, also Motley's for the English mission, and Rubby's, editor of the Madison (Wis.) *Journal*, for the Swiss mission, but for a little hitch. Some little difficulty occurred and Grant determined to postpone action until to-morrow. It is believed he will send in all three of these nominations to morrow, and that they will be confirmed. Cameron, though opposed bitterly to Curtin, will vote for his confirmation in order to get him out of the country. By this exile of McClure's principal, Cameron hopes to have Pennsylvania patronage all to himself. Horace Greeley is also mentioned to-night for the English or Austrian mission.

Among the batch sent in to-day was Kinsley, vice Perry, secretary of legation to Madrid. This is in accordance with the recommendation of Minister Hale, who has had a hard time with the present secretary, Mr. Perry. The latter was kept in the position by Seward, contrary to the protests of Mr. Hale, and there were causes assigned for the action of the late Secretary of State not at all creditable to his reputation. Perry's removal rejoices the New Hampshire delegation. Colonel F. B. Moore, who is to go out with Washburne to France, will officiate as assistant secretary of legation. He is a clever, intelligent gentleman, and very popular among all classes here.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

His Relation to Political Parties.

Says the Richmond *Whig*:—The New York *World* has neither the expectation nor the wish that General Grant will join the Democratic party. Our expectations and desires are not far variant from those of the *World*—but perhaps for different reasons. The *World* seeks party success by party means, and with little regard to the interests of the country. We anticipate but little public good—certainly none to our section—from mere party triumphs.

We believe that General Grant can maintain the independent and elevated position which he has assumed, without doing any violence to the relations he bears to the party which elected him. In that position he can effect more for the country and more for his own fame than by becoming the tool of a faction. Violent and malignant partisans may be displeased, but all the patriots of his own and other parties will rally to his support.

He professed, in becoming a candidate, an earnest desire for peace. Like a man of sense, he knows this object is not to be attained by stirring up old quarrels and rubbing old sores. He turns his back upon the unpleasant past, and directs his face towards a cheering future. He does not lard his discourses with the unctuous epithets of rebel and traitor; but his words are mild, and his invocations are for moderation and mutual forbearance, and the restoration of kindly feelings.

It is certain he means what he says. He is for peace, real peace, and by the gentle and conciliatory means most likely to produce it. If he thereby offends radical politicians, either Republican or Democratic, and they wage war upon him, on their heads be the consequences. For our part, we care not whether he is called Republican or Democrat while he achieves the ends he aims at; but we think his success will be easier and more certain by preserving intact his relations with the party that elected him.

—The standard for recruits for British infantry regiments has been raised.

—Seventeen thousand men and sixty dredging machines do the work on the Suez Canal.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Baltimoreans After Office—Lottery Scheming in Missouri—Tragedy in Disordered Kentucky.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Government Pension Agents for Philadelphia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—William T. Forbes and Major Calhoun have been appointed Pension Agents for Philadelphia. Their names have not yet been sent into the Senate for confirmation.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Applicants for Post Offices.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—There is great activity here amongst politicians and office expectants. The Collectorship of the Port rests between John L. Thomas, Judge Bond, and Judge Goldsborough. It is believed, though, that several others are after it. General Dennison is universally conceded the Post Office. The Surveyorship, Naval Officer and Surveyor, and Marshal are uncertain. At least half a dozen men are after each. It is believed the appointments will not be made for some weeks. The Johnson men in office here have nearly all disappeared.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Gardner Real Estate Drawing.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—The Gardner real estate lottery effected a drawing yesterday. Notice had been given that the drawing would come off last night, but as the old game of taking out the principal prizes was to be re-enacted, the managers forestalled the time. No. 115,914 drew the only considerable prize, a house in the city valued at $20 000, and worth probably one-fifth of that sum. The other prizes to make up the total of $70,000 worth of tickets sold were eighty-four lots in Nimisville, a country village, and eighty acre farms, the location of which the managers could not tell. As few persons were present, no dissatisfaction was manifested.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Fenians Make Another Levy.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The Fenian Brotherhood in this city have appointed committees for each ward, for the purpose of collecting, previous to the 17th instant, one dollar from every Irishman and woman here, for the purpose of transforming the present arms of the organization into breech loaders.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Tragic Affray in Nashville.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, March 13.—George Reddick was shot and mortally wounded by Policeman Barr yesterday morning, while making an arrest at a disreputable house. Barr shot three times, one shot taking effect. The ball entered Reddick's left side just below the heart, coming out on the opposite side. Reddick attempted to shoot, but his pistol snapped.

Maine Legislature—Adjournment.

AUGUSTA, March 13.—The Legislature of this State adjourned to-day *sine die*, after a session of sixty-nine days.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 13—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 93. United States 5 20s firm at 83¼. American Stocks steady. Erie, 25¾; Illinois Central, 97¼; Great Western, 32½.

LIVERPOOL, March 13—A. M.—Cotton firmer, but not higher; middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12¼@12½d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, March 13—A. M.—Common Rosin, 6s. 3d; Linseed Oil, £31 9s.

HAVRE, March 13.—12 P. M.—Cotton closed quiet and steady last night.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 13—P. M.—Closing prices, Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 93; United States 5 20s quiet at 83. Stocks quiet; Erie 25¾; Illinois Central, 97; Great Western, 32.

LIVERPOOL, March 13—P. M.—Closing prices, Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 12@12¼d.; middling Orleans, 12¼@12½d, the sales have been 12,000 bales.

California Wheat, 9s. 9d.; red Western, 8s. 9d. Peas, 41s. 9d. Lard, 75s.

HAVRE, March 13.—Cotton opens firm.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce, —Jury trials were resumed this morning.

In the case of W. S. Perkins, charged with robbery, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Stephen Boardly and Stephen J. Thomas, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery. A little boy was on his way out Locust street to deliver some cutlery from a Market street house, and when he was at Fifteenth street the prisoners attacked him and took the articles from him.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow, —The usual Saturday habeas corpus list was considered to day.

William Evans, Joseph L. Garrett, Enos Williamson, Marshall Strode, John B. Adams, Phineas Paist, and David Paist were heard upon habeas corpus, on a charge of conspiracy to injure Daniel H. Lewis. It was complained that the relators, as directors of the Farmers' Market, turned the prosecutor out of his stall, and when he was about taking steps to have a vote of the stockholders upon the matter, they circulated, in the shape of resolutions, certain false and malicious libels against him, whereby he was greatly injured.

By cross-examination the relators set forth that the prosecutor had violated the rules of the market by carrying on the business of farmer and butcher in the same stall, having only authority to do business as a farmer, and thus had forfeited his stall. When they so declared he endeavored to have them turned out of the position of directors, and then they issued these circulars in order to show upon what ground they had proceeded. Having succeeded in this the Court granted their discharge. Charles Eyre and William M. Bull, Esqs., for the Commonwealth; William B. Mann and Owen McVey, Esqs., for the relators.

—North Carolina has yielded nearly $10,000,000 gold.

—Worcester is to spend $150,000 on new gas works.

General Meade.

During his sojourn at Atlanta, Georgia, as commander of the department, General Meade appears to have conducted affairs in such a manner as to secure the esteem and regard of all, irrespective of party. In leaving, to resume command of his former department, with headquarters at Philadelphia, the Atlanta *Era* says:—"He carries with him the sympathy and gratitude of the loyal people of Georgia, and the best wishes of our entire community. His relations with the people of Atlanta have been especially pleasant and agreeable; and in social life no less than in the discharge of the delicate functions of their office, have General Meade and his staff won the respect and confidence of this entire community. Personally, he and the members of his staff have our warmest sympathies; and in common with others, we shall often revert to their sojourn in our midst as a season of agreeableness and pleasure."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, March 13, 1869.

Money continues in fair demand at about former rates. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent., the former rate on Government bonds. First class commercial paper ranges from 8@12 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was very dull this morning, but prices were steady.

Government securities were in demand for investment at a further advance. 116¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 105½ for 10 40s; 120 for '62 5-20s; 115¼ for '64 5-20s; 117¼ for '65 5-20s; 113¾ for July, '65, 5-20s; 113¾ for '67 5-20s; and 113 for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 97½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 45⅝@45¾, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57¼, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55¾, a slight decline; and Catawissa common at 10, no change. 69 was bid for Norristown; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 33 for Catawissa preferred; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 40 was bid for Second and Third; 38 for Fifth and Sixth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 12 for Hestonville; and 26 for Spruce and Pine.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

Canal shares were dull. 18 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 29¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 27 for Morris Canal; 65 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$900 Pa 6s W Loan	100¾	300 sh Reading	48⅝
$6000 N Jer exm'n	102¾	do	48¾
$2000 Leh V R mtge	93	100	48⅝
cash	93⅝	100	48⅝
$2000 Cam & A 6s '70	97	300	48⅝
$6000 Pa 6s, 1 sec	104¾	100	48⅝
$ 000 Leh 6s, gold	89¾	100	48⅝
13 sh Leh Val	58⅝	300	48⅝
100 do	60d, bef 30	50⅝	
300 sh Reading	48⅝		
do	48¾		
do	48⅝		
do	48⅝		
do	48⅝

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Secretary of the Treasury and His Financial Views.

From the N. Y. Times.

As the organizer of the internal revenue system and its first administrator, Mr. Boutwell's capacity for one branch of duty connected with his new office has been to some extent proved. With more recent discussions on financial topics he has not been prominently identified. He spoke at some length, however, in opposition to Mr. Garfield's Loan bill, in March, 1866, and in January of last year introduced a resolution relating to interest on bonds; and from these appearances it is not difficult to deduce his opinions on material points connected with our financial policy.

On the subject of contraction he holds decided opinions. He opposed it in 1866, as a measure pregnant with disaster to trade and industry, and wholly unwarranted as a means towards resumption. He resisted the proposal to invest in the Secretary power to push forward contraction beyond the point reached in 1866. "If," he said, "the Secretary of the Treasury should reduce the non-bearing, interest circulation to the amount of a hundred millions, three-fourths of the mining and manufacturing establishments in the northern portions of the country would be suspended." With this conviction, he deprecated the conferring of large discretionary authority upon the Treasury, maintaining that it would operate as a constant menace to business, the interests of which must necessarily suffer. The duty of Congress to define and limit the financial policy of the administration he urged as clear and urgent; and he contended, that in the adoption of that course, more reliance should be placed upon the gradual effect of time and renewed prosperity than upon the arbitrary measures of the Secretary. What the business of the country could bear was the test by which he would try the merits of a policy, and he strenuously opposed whatever might operate adversely. He then preferred practical results to theories—defined to unlimited powers; and there is no reason to apprehend a change in his opinions.

The bill introduced by Mr. Hooper (March 19, 1866) received Mr. Boutwell's emphatic endorsement, one of its provisions being "that the public debt shall not hereafter be increased by authority of this or any previous acts of Congress." A similar provision is embodied in Mr. Hooper's measure of last session, which the hostility of Senator Sherman for the time killed. We conclude, then, that the wholesome prohibition of any increase of the gold-bearing debt, which is hoped for as a means of strengthening the public credit, will receive the support of the new Secretary.

The nearest approach to any actual plan on the part of Mr. Boutwell is the resolution he offered (January 27, 1868) instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing by law as follows:—

"For notice, by the Secretary of the Treasury, when the United States coin in the Treasury exceeds twenty millions, that he will anticipate payment of the interest first falling due on bonds—such payment to be subject to a rebate of interest at the rate specified in the bonds. For a new loan of $800,000,000 at six per cent., the principal and interest payable in coin; the loan to be confined to citizens of the United States and not to be transferable or payable to any others, and the bonds to be liable to State and local taxation; the bonds to be payable, fifty millions on the 1st of January, and fifty millions on each succeeding 1st of January. For a new loan, $4,000,000,000, of four and a half per cent., principal and interest payable in coin, and which may be made payable either at Frankfort or London; the bonds to be payable, fifty millions on the 1st of January, 1900, and to be untaxable, either by the United States or any State or municipality; that the shareholders of five-twenty bonds may exchange their bonds for the bonds of either of these classes, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be prohibited from making sales of gold."

"*That the Secretary of the Treasury be prohibited from making sales of gold*" is a proposition as pertinent at this moment as it was a year ago. The resolution, however, shows his reliance upon some funding process as a method of lessening the public burdens; his condemnation of contraction being a guarantee against the embarrassment and ruin which would attend the enactment of the Sherman scheme.

On all these points Mr. Boutwell's recorded views harmonize with the ideas suggested in the President's inaugural. In the division upon Mr. Schenck's bill (Feb. 24), as furnished to the newspapers, his name does not appear. But the whole tenor of his speeches indicates a scrupulous regard for the maintenance untarnished of the national faith, and his resolution of January, 1868, is more than a presumptive recognition of the principle affirmed by the late Congress. So far as it is proper to infer a policy from Mr. Boutwell's past course, we may assume that he will preserve inviolate the rights of the public creditor, without forgetting the care and consideration which are due to the interests of the country.

The Singular Situation of Things in Washington.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The situation of things at Washington is singular and complicated, and from present appearances the Senate is about to make a dangerous plunge that may lead to the disruption and reorganization of parties, and, as a consequence, to a desperate fight between the Senatorial oligarchy and the administration. The war has already commenced in an insidious manner on the part of the dominant faction in the Senate, though unavowed, and though words of peace and harmony are uttered to the ear. The case of Mr. Stewart has been made the pretext of opposition or hostility; but if it had not been that, some other might have been seized upon for the same purpose. Indeed, the refusal to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law is sufficient proof that Senators intend either to hold General Grant in leading strings or to fight his administration.

Sumner and other Senators who are active in this hostile movement are Presidential aspirants for 1872, and want to hold Grant so crippled that he would have no chance of renomination. It is the old political game over again, and has been tried with almost every President from the foundation of the Government. It is a game, too, which Presidential aspirants and plotters generally commence early and follow up to the end of a President's term. Sometimes, however, they overreach themselves; when the people, seeing through their schemes and purpose, take the side of the President and re-elect him. There is a notable example of this in the case of General Jackson, and Grant's position is not unlike his. Jackson got into a muddle with the politicians about his Cabinet and had to remodel it. Then the bank question split his Cabinet again and the party, which was divided into the Calhoun faction on one side and that of Van Buren on the other. The latter adhered to the President, and the former, powerful in talent and numbers, particularly in Congress, made desperate war on him. There never was, perhaps, in the history of this country a fiercer political contest. But for this, probably, Jackson would not have been President a second term. It was this that rallied the people to him and re-elected him. Grant occupies a similar position, and, if we mistake not, has the same sort of stuff in him that Jackson had. So these Presidential aspirants of the Senate—this oligarchy and political ring—may overreach themselves, and by their hostility to Grant may reelect him in 1872.

But, besides this political view of the situation, there is another one which affects the very constitution and practice of the Government. The difficulty about Mr. Stewart, as we intimated, was a mere accident and side issue. It served, however, to show the disposition of the Senate, and afforded an opportunity to manifest the disapprobation of that body to General Grant's independent course. He had not taken his Cabinet from their political ring and had not consulted them even as to whom he should select. This was a terrible blow to the old system of political management. It seriously offended them. But the real issue is on the Tenure-of-Office law, and involves a struggle between the Executive and the Senate for the power and patronage of the Government. On this issue the popular branch of Congress goes with the President, as we have seen in the overwhelming vote by which it passed the resolution to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act. The reason for the action of the House is apparent. That body, in the bitter fight with President Johnson, and for the purpose of tying his hands, passed the act in question, and thus surrendered, unthinkingly, perhaps, the whole patronage of the Government to the Senate. Before this law was made, and throughout all the previous history, the members of the House had a good deal to say in the distribution of offices. Every President had deemed it proper to consult their wishes and to appoint to office their constituents. Now, however, Senators have absorbed the power over Government patronage, more even than the President himself possesses; for he cannot remove from office without the consent of the Senate. The House has reason to repent of its action and to be almost unanimous for the repeal of the obnoxious law.

Thus, then, the principle, theory, and practice of the Government have been changed. The President is reduced to a cipher and the mere instrument of the Senate, and the direct representatives of the people have neither directly nor indirectly any control over the offices or patronage. The Government has become an oligarchy composed of a few politicians or ring in the Senate Chamber. This is a singular and grave state of things. Nor does there appear to be any way of reaching the evil. We see that Senators cling tenaciously to the power and privileges they have acquired. It will be hard to wrest these from them. They form a close body and hold their position for a long term. While they endeavor to make it appear that they are not opposing the President or the will of the people, they can, by parliamentary tactics, stave off any action on the Tenure-of-Office act; and this, probably, they will do. What is President Grant to do under the circumstances? If he should yield to the usurpations of the Senatorial ring he will be lost. His only chance is to be firm, use all the power he possesses to break up the political oligarchy, rally all the conservative elements of the country to his support, and lay the foundation of a great party for the future. That appears to be the only solution, and he has strength enough, if he knows it, to carry it out.

King Cotton.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Hardly a Southern paper reaches us but has editorial comment of some sort on the prospective crop of 1869. It is generally conceded that it will be large if the season is at all favorable. Some editors have the sagacity to see that saying so much about a great crop this year will have a bad effect on that part of the crop of 1868 which remains unsold.

Now, friends at the South, before your double ploughs have thrown all the land into ridges for cotton rows, take time and give this whole business of agriculture a sober second thought. You have just come out of a great war in which you were worsted. The weakest thing in the Southern military service during that war was its commissariat. A strictly agricultural people, having as much pride of acres as any landed aristocracy in the world, were from the first, and in all stages of a four years' strife, weakened, hampered, thwarted, demoralized, and finally defeated, for want of beef, corn, wheat, hay, and oats.

A great war is like a severe illness; it tries the constitution and unmasks the weakness of the system. The agricultural system of the South has been proved defective because in a protracted fight the breach appeared there first. Now what is the great characteristic of planting? It is, and from the first has been, the deriving of a large income in clear money from a broad surface, by the sale of vegetable products. A small planter is one whose account sales of cotton or tobacco, rice or sugar, do not figure up more than $5000. The sales of the large planters range all the way from $5000 to $100,000. A few, a very few, Southern proprietors received over $100,000 from a single crop. That mode of deriving an income may have been connected with the character and status of the laborer, but such connection was not inseparable. A slave could cradle wheat or fatten hogs if ordered to, just as well as he could pick cotton or sucker tobacco. Slavery had inherent sins enough without charging it with blunders that were not, in the nature of things, inseparable from unpaid labor. From the time of Pocahontas the Southern domain was divided into large estates. Those who surveyed and plotted it felt as Brutus did about Cæsar's body:—

"Let us carve him as a dish fit for the gods, not hew him like a carcass for the hounds."

These broad acres were cleared and cropped by sport-loving men, for whose ears the baying of a pack of fox hounds was sweetest music. Put a man with these tastes at the centre of a 1200 acre tract, and what will he do? He will have as few inside fences as possible; he will make his money on a crop that will cost him the least time, or planning, or worry. He will say, *dum vivimus, vivamus*—"after us the deluge." Talk to him of rotation, fertilizers, bone dust, the foot of the sheep having gold beneath it; he answers you by a blast on his hunting horn. "My niggers know how to make cotton." These seven words were the doom of true progressive agriculture south of Mason and Dixon.

The inducements that draw the Southern agriculturist towards cotton-fields are very great. He is in debt. He wants carriage horses to replace those which Bragg, or Johnson, or Lee broke down dragging cannon. He is living in a cabin, and would like to do something with those ghostly and blackened chimney stacks. The saws of his gin-stand are bent and rusty. His press is rude and slow. His mules are stiff, and his ploughs worn; his tobacco sheds went for camp fires. We admit that it would be a help on your place if you could sell three hundred bales next December at two bits a pound. But let us reason about it. You do not propose to move West. You know of no good cotton or tobacco land that is cheaper than your own plantation. Besides, you have no money to go on. If you leave your children anything, it must be in the acres over which you walk. If you drain those acres of the last ton of potash and phosphorus they contain, you leave to those who come after you a wide waste of broom-sedge and stunted pines—a heritage of briers, and gullies, and rotten fences. No, gentlemen; you will be wiser and more provident than that. You will see that while there is some money in cotton and tobacco, there is in it little true wealth or power, little of that which makes nations great and keeps them so. The South has never been sufficiently devoted to the production of articles of prime necessity. Mankind would be better off if frost or worms should destroy every tobacco plant that sprouts this spring. Cotton is a very important textile; but nations were clad, and well clad, before Eli Whitney was born. Agriculture means the *culture* of the fields, not skimming and desolating them. Enjoying the best climate and ploughing the best soil on the continent, the Southron ate imported bread, drank imported wine, gave his hands imported pork, shod them with imported leather, and buckled an imported saddle on the back of a horse that had travelled a thousand miles southward to find a purchaser. When such a people went to war with States that fed and clothed them, the result was inevitable. Julius Cæsar with his tenth legion could have delayed that exchange of notes at Appomattox Court House, but *he* could not have made it impossible.

In profound peace, with a strong, silent, vigilant man at the wheel, the country is entering upon a decade of material prosperity and development that will be more amazing than the magnitude and the obstinacy of the recent strife. What the South wants, above all other things, is not disfranchisement or enfranchisement, or a man in the Cabinet, nor even a high price for good middling, but an agricultural system that is true, just, and lasting. Her land has had no Sabbath; there has been no restoration. The balance between the living and the dead products of farming was destroyed and must be regained. No lands that are not often renewed by the mud of inundations can survive such an exhaustive succession as the planter has required of his cotton and tobacco fields.

A lost fertility must be restored. That savagery of broom-sedge and brier-thickets must be abolished. But the purchase of a few thousand tuns of guano will not work the desired change. Those phosphatic stones on Ashley river alone will not do it. The South thinks she needs manufactures—and so she does. But artisans and operatives will not move there till good food and good cloth are less costly. These will not be more abundant till there are more good barns and well-designed farm-yards; till those poor, wild cows are replaced with Durhams and Herefords and Alderneys; till those razor-back hogs are killed, and Suffolks and Chesters take their place; till they have fatter chickens and more of them; till potatoes and cabbages and apples are cheaper. Cotton always was a weak king. He was full of pride and vanity and weakness. He urged his subjects into an unequal strife, and then showed no influence at courts to make alliance or secure open ports. He gave the planter's family pocket-money, a handsome carriage, and a heritage of barren fields. If ever king at all, he was King Stork. The South of to-day does not need cotton factories half so much as she does manure factories. She thinks the Constitution as it was furnishes a panacea for all woes; but it is not half so important to her just now as the Herd-Book.

The Case of Mr. Seward—The Ingratitude of Politicians.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is a melancholy fact that we have to defend Mr. Seward in his old age. We were never his adherent, neither his supporter nor his admirer. We never shared in spoils of his winning nor fattened on the plunder gotten at the cost of his moral sense. And yet we, at the last, out of an enlarged humanity that we alone possess among journalists, must raise our voice in behalf of the aged statesman, and against the treatment he is receiving at the hands of those who adhered to him in his days of pride and prosperity. Behold the Secretary on his way to Auburn. He is in the doldrums—a place out of which Webster will not help one. It is equivalent to saying that he is in the horse latitudes, with not the least breeze of hope for the future to waft a sluggish fancy to better places. He feels so badly that he does not want to make a speech. Because he has not heart for speech or that brisk converse and interchange of conceit that was his delight he will not dine. He refuses even the most delicate viands. Judge of the state of his stomach and of the intellectual condition that led to that state! "This is the state of man!" The "nipping frost" must come; but when it comes (if we may mix our Wolsey with Macbeth) there ought to be "troops of friends" to cheer and shield against its discomforts. Where are the friends in this emergency of the ancient Secretary? There is a voice from Rio, not so generous in its aroma as the Rio coffee—the voice of James Watson Webb, to wit. This James Watson Webb is the creature of Mr. Seward's clemency, and whereas he is now an ambassador, but for Mr. Seward he would have been merely a discharged convict. Seward's pardon saved him from a prison cell and a dreary journey to Auburn; but he now sees Seward make a dreary journey to the same town, and adds what bitterness he can in his allegations against the Secretary's foreign policy. Raymond is no better than Webb. He, clinging to Seward's skirts, has been dragged through or bounced over many a political puddle in which otherwise he would have perished, making no sign, and now he feels that it would make him look very poor to give a good word to the man departed from power. From Greeley we could expect nothing else. Seward once refused to give him some little office in a country town—a post office, perhaps—and he has been Seward's sworn enemy ever since, and will never forgive him any more than he will now forgive Grant for not giving him another post office. His flings and jibes were therefore expected, and must give as little pain to the Secretary as did the stabs of the envious Casca to Cæsar; but the real pain is in the blow of this "little villain" of a *protégé* and this mahogany-stocked ambassador, a duplicate Brutus, continuing, figuratively, the great story of a slaughtered leader.

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1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2600 SOUTH Street. 1869

7 13

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
SEACH and PALMER Streets.

s 13

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN B. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for D. Billeter's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 1 23

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 23 3m

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—Mayor Fox, Chief Mulholland, and the Police Committee of Councils made an official visit yesterday afternoon to the station houses of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Police districts.

—At the Cathedral, next Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, a Solemn Pontifical Mass will be celebrated, the occasion being the removal of the remains of Bishops Egan and Conwell to the vault of the Cathedral.

—The strike of the morocco journeymen in this city is not yet fully settled, though some of those who struck for higher wages have gone to work at the old rates. The workmen in two other manufactories have struck, and a number of new men at the old rate of wages have been employed.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131¼.

—U. S. Grant, brother of the President, is in New York.

—A grand Fenian demonstration took place in Buffalo last night.

—Ex-Governor Pollock, it is said, has been tendered the Directorship of the Mint.

—A despatch from Key West says that Dr. Mudd has arrived there, on his way North.

—Senator Worthington will be pressed for Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia by Senators Cameron and Scott.

—A man named George Reddick was shot and killed by a police officer, in a disreputable house in Nashville, yesterday morning.

—Charles Wallace, editor of the Warrenton (Georgia) *Clipper*, was shot and instantly killed yesterday morning by Dr. G. W. Darden.

—The excitement about the White Pine mines remains unabated in San Francisco. Fifty companies have been organized in that city since March 1.

—Four revenue officers were arrested yesterday, in New York, on a charge of illegally removing whisky from a distillery in the city. They were each held to bail in $5000 for trial.

—An American built brigantine, water logged and completely wrecked, was fallen in with on the 23d ult., in latitude 40 45, longitude 18·22, with two men, one white and one black, both dead, lashed to the maintop.

—Senator Morton, of Indiana, has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration on the occasion of the Gettysburg Monument dedication, July 4. Bayard Taylor will read a poem and Henry Ward Beecher will act as chaplain.

—Vice-President Colfax does not expect to be absent during the remainder of the session, but after accompanying Mrs. Colfax to Ohio, next week, he will return and preside over the Senate until its adjournment.

—N. T. Forbes has been appointed Pension Agent in this city, vice E. W. C. Greene, resigned. This will be good news to hundreds of pensioners, who have been waiting for over a week for the money due them by the Government.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, March 12.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Hon. Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that if the mail contract with the Inman Steamship Company was sanctioned, the steamers of that line would sail from Queenstown every Friday, for New York, instead of Thursday, as heretofore.

Mr. Seely moved for a committee on mail contracts to the United States.

The Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster-General, said the contract was completed by the latter Government, and to break it would be a breach of faith. He added that the present service was satisfactory.

Mr. Lowe spoke against and Mr. Hunt in support of the contract. The House divided, and the motion was adopted by the following vote:—For a committee, 115; against, 86.

MADRID, March 12.—The Constituent Cortes has rejected the bill providing for the abolition of the capitation tax and military conscription.

VIENNA, March 12.—Both houses of the Reichsrath have passed the Ministerial Budget. It shows a deficiency of 3,000,000 florins in the revenue to meet the estimated expenditures.

HAVANA, March 12.—The *Diario* praises the inaugural message of President Grant. Stagnation and distrust in business circles on the island are increasing. Vaillant Brothers, Schmidt & Co., Despignue & Co., and many retail merchants in Santiago de Cuba have failed. The rebel General Juan Capote Lopez was taken prisoner and shot on the 9th inst., at Cienfuegos. The *Diario* reports the capture of several rebel advance guards in the neighborhood of Gibara, and states that they were immediately despatched with knives by their captors.

HAVANA, March 12.—The United States steamer Contoocook, flagship of Admiral Hoff, leaves this port to-morrow for Key West, but will return in a few days. The United States squadron in the West Indies is insignificant in point of numbers, compared with the English and French fleets.

The American residents here characterize it as ridiculous, and talk of it as an insult to the mercantile interests of the country, while they deride the alleged parsimony or ignorance of the American Government in keeping so small a fleet in Cuban waters during the present condition of affairs on the island.

The *Gaceta* of to-day publishes an official notification that the families of persons to be transported to Fernando Po, next Monday, may furnish them with means to supply their necessities during their imprisonment.

Advices from Sagua state that the fighting between the troops and insurgents is lively in that jurisdiction.

HAVANA, March 12.—A despatch from Cienfuegos, the 11th, says a thousand Spanish troops arrived there. The entire railroad is now guarded, but the rebels are numerous and active. Advices from Santiago say that Colonel Lopez' column had entered Mayari, after a desperate conflict. Colonel Velasco had been sent from Bayamo to operate in conjunction with Lopez. The rebels had attacked Iguani, but were repulsed, and fled to the mountains. The news from Santa Espiritu is that Colonel Puello had issued an address to the effect that the time of conciliation was at an end.

Contested Election Case.

Examiners Messick and Batturs met yesterday afternoon to resume the municipal contested election case. The box of the Sixteenth division of the Twentieth ward was produced by the Mayor and Recorder, the papers taken out and submitted in evidence.

Mr. Gerhard objected to the opening of the box for the reason that there is no specification in regard to that division.

J. Alexander Simpson testified that he was before the Legislative Committee in the judicial contest when the ballot-box of the Sixteenth division, Twentieth ward, was opened, and the ballots counted. The vote was:—For Thayer, 283; for Greenbank, 270. The tickets were nearly all in bundles of ten votes, but some of the bundles contained only seven of Greenbank's tickets, and were made up of three of Thayer's.

Mr. Gerhard objected to the whole of the testimony.

Witness was asked how he knew the bundles of tickets were not Thayer's made up of Greenbank's, and he replied that in all instances the Greenbank tickets were in the majority.

David F. Foley testified that he was a return inspector at the October election in the Sixteenth division, Twentieth ward, from noon to the close of the polls.

He observed, in the first bundle of ten tickets counted by the Democratic return inspector, some Republican tickets in it, and spoke of it; the right of the witness to interfere was questioned, but the judge decided that he had the right; the bundle was then counted, and contained five Democratic and five Republican tickets; the votes were then separated; after that he discovered no attempt to repeat it; when the witness entered the poll there was a general complaint of the manner in which the election was being conducted.

On the cross examination, the witness said he had gone in as return inspector, because the other inspector was sick, as he said, though witness believed it was something else than sickness.

The certified copy of the return of the election in the above precinct in October was put in evidence, and showed as follows:—For Daniel M. Fox, 310 votes; for Hector Tyndale, 249; majority for Fox, 61. At the November election the vote was—Democratic electors, 290; Republican, 295; Republican majority, 45; whole difference by a comparison of the votes at both elections, 106.

William F. Patterson and William E. May testified to having voted the Republican ticket in the Eighth division of the Fourth ward.

William A. Bulkley and James Tenver, residents of the Sixteenth division, Twentieth ward, testified that their belief was that the votes had not been fairly counted at the October election.

The House Committees.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

The Speaker announced the following as the Committee on Elections:—Messrs. Paine, Churchill, Heaton, Cessna, Butler of Tennessee, Stevenson, Burdett, Barr, and Randall. He also stated that the remainder of the committees would be announced on Monday.

The Public Credit Bill.

The House, by a vote of 96 to 46, has passed Mr. Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit. It was amended by striking out the second section.

The Hanging Question — The Other Side.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:

In the article headed "Mawkish Sensibility for Murderers," in your issue of yesterday, you ask, "Do either the records of the case or the state of society authorize Executive clemency" in the case of George S. Twitchell, Jr.? As one who claims to be one of "the law-abiding people of Philadelphia," I answer—*Yes*, both the records of the case and the state of society demand the exercise of Executive clemency in the case of Twitchell as well as in that of Gerald Eaton. In the latter case, I am told there are grave doubts that he killed Beenan; doubts entertained by those who labored hardest to convict him. If so, you surely would not urge that he be executed while one reasonable doubt was entertained of his guilt by those who prosecuted him? With the facts in the case of Twitchell I am familiar, and in this case I desire to sustain the action of those ministers you so strongly condemn. You say "the gentle and harmless are asking for the respite of their own enemies;" that "there is no Christianity in this." No Christianity in doing good to one's enemies; striving to save the life of one doomed to die! Christ said, "Love your enemies," and to me it seems these clergymen are carrying out the precepts of their Divine Master by doing just what you call the most "pre-eminent of all their misjudged actions."

I appeal to you as a public teacher—responsible to a large extent for the mighty power called *public sentiment*—does the record of this case show that "wilful, *deliberate*, and *premeditated* killing" which is necessary to constitute murder of the first degree? If Twitchell killed Mrs. Hill, is it not quite likely that he did it in a sudden passion; that after hard words, in which Mrs. Hill told him she had lost all confidence in him, he struck her the fatal blow, without really designing to kill her; and afterwards, finding he had killed her, stung by remorse and half frightened out of his wits, he strove by those wounds and bruises to conceal his guilt. In my opinion, the facts do not show *premeditation*; and in this view I am sustained by some of the oldest and ablest lawyers of the Philadelphia Bar. Again, there is a bare possibility that he did not kill Mr. Hill. True, you have the opinion of twelve men; but juries and juages have often been mistaken, and innocent men have been put to death in consequence. We are told that Twitchell spends much of his time in prayer, reading the Bible, and in religious exercises; that through the efforts of his spiritual adviser he is a Christian man now, whether he did or did not kill Mrs. Hill; that he is prepared for the society of saints, etc. Yet he still maintains that he is innocent of the crime for which he is about to suffer death. If he is prepared to die—if he is truly converted, as is claimed—he not only tells the truth, but he ought to be let out of prison by Governor Geary at once. This city, according to your own showing, needs the living example of Christian men more than ever before; and if he is a Christian man, we need him as a missionary, and the Governor should not permit his execution. You say the "old Mosaic doctrine" "is not obsolete," "but its practical necessity is daily felt;" that "any relaxation of it would endanger the innocent." Yet under this Mosaic dispensation you admit that "Never before have so great a number of murders been committed," and that it seems to you "as though you lived in London one hundred years ago." Is it not time for us to forsake Moses and turn our attention to Christ? Is it not best to be guided by the lamp of experience?

I am satisfied that so long as clergymen (like the one who, in to-day's TELEGRAPH, endorsed your editorial which I am criticizing) and editors will teach the people the superiority of the laws of Moses to those of Jesus, crime will continue to increase and murders will much more abound. But statistics, philosophy, and Christianity all agree that while we should protect society, we should not destroy human life; that criminals should be reformed, not killed; and that in proportion as the law of love supersedes the law of retaliation will society become wiser and better, and crimes of all grades be diminished. Yours, very truly,

DAMON Y. KILGORE.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1869.

Illustrated Books and Papers.

The London *News*, treating of the rage for illustrations in books and magazines, says:—

"A book's a book, although there's nothing in it," said Byron, sardonically; but a book nowadays is scarcely a book at all, unless it contains a number of woodcuts. As for the "Monthlies," whose number is increasing every quarter, pictures have almost become their passport to popularity. Even the outside cover of them must be pictorial. Some of them yet hold out in plain Quaker garb against the showy exterior of their younger rivals, but we shrewdly suspect they are playing a losing game of sobriety and economy, and will have to be more frisky and costly before long, if they do not intend to be beaten out of the field. The character of the binding is a key to the character of the contents. Open your shilling's worth, and the first thing that greets your eye is a captivating frontispiece of a young lady in a possible or impossible posture, sometimes alone, and sometimes with a male or female companion as wonderfully made as herself. Turn a few pages—another picture. Probably a young lady again, supernaturally tall or contorted; or perhaps a dark-browed villain, a relenting papa, or a despairingly spooney lover. Verse, that used to be thought better able to stand alone than any other species of literature, and, on account of its own supposed pictorial qualities, to be peculiarly capable of dispensing with factitious aids and adjuncts, can now no more make its appearance without an illustration than a young lady can without a chaperone—though we ought to add that if chaperones were usually as frolicsome and addicted to levity as many of the illustrations appended to monthly poetry, young ladies would be better off without them.

As long as editors, publishers, and the public insist upon having these things, they will be brought into the market as rapidly as ever they are wanted. The question is, where will it end? And what is the cause of it all? How long will the few yet unillustrated monthlies hold out? And when will the turn of the quarterlies come? When will the *Edinburgh Review* first make its appearance "with numerous woodcuts," and when may we look for its conservative rival decked out in all the glory of true blue etchings? Nay, how much longer will the weekly journals be issued in their present modest guise? For how many numbers more will the *Saturday Review* be able to preserve its "beauty unadorned," and when may we expect to see the *Economist* made beautiful for ever? And ourselves! We were forgetting ourselves. Yet our turn must unquestionably come. When is it to be? When shall we and our daily contemporaries be compelled to add to our expenses by maintaining a staff of artists and engravers? The state of health of the Emperor of the French or the Pope will have to be represented by a *carte de visite* taken—or supposed to be taken—a few days previously. The "Latest Intelligence" will have to be pictorially rendered, with variety of costume, and our own correspondents will have to send pen-and-ink sketches from distant capitals taken on the spot. The Police Court will provide us an infinity of interesting subjects, and even the money article may sometimes necessitate a tableau of disappointed speculators. To be perfectly serious, however, do not our readers think that this rage for "picture books" has gone far enough? Is it really a wholesome sign? Is it not rather one of frivolity and superficial habits of mind?

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....6 16 | MOON SETS.....
SUN SETS.....6 04 | HIGH WATER.....2 40

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Robinson, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Johnson, Salem, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr J. W. Hall Powell, Cambridge, do.
Schr J. M. Vance Burdge, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr J. S. Shriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, 17 days from Havana, with sugar to Thos. Watson & Sons.
Schr Malvina, Ellingsworth, 2 days from Milton, Del., with railroad ties to Hickman & Gottingham.
Schr Thos. W. Ware, Asdill, 10 days from Wilson N. C., with lumber to Norcross & sheets.
Schr Lady of the Lake, Rowley, 3 days from Snow Hill Md., with lumber to Hickman & Gottingham.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, from Dennis Creek, in ballast to Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Jos. N. Stirling, Waters, from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Hickman & Gottingham.
Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Port Penn, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, Mecue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tugs Thos. Jefferson, Allen; Lookout, Shears; and Clyde, Duncan, from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque George H. Jenkins, Durkee, for Philadelphia, entered out at Newcastle 23d ult.
Barque Delah, Gilkey, sailed from Hamburg 22d ult., for Newport.
Barque Cremona, at New York, reports:—Feb. 15, lat. 35, long. 36, saw a brig with an American ensign union down; bore down to her, and she proved to be the brig M. C. Comery, Comery, 70 days from Messina for Philadelphia, short of provisions and medicines, with captain sick; supplied her with both; the captain was convalescent at the time we fell in with him.
Barque Trovatore, Blanchard, from Messina, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Cairo, Carroll, cleared at New York yesterday for Antwerp, via Philadelphia.
Brig Albert, Erickson, hence, put into Falmouth 26th ult. for orders.
Brig H. J. Burton, Burton, from Rotterdam for Boston, which put into Lisbon 12th ult., remained 17th.
Schr John Streup, Israel, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 11th inst.
Schr Evergreen, Holt, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 11th inst.
Schr Enterprise, Fisher, from North Carolina for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 10th inst.
Schr John Shay, Filton, cleared at Baltimore 11th inst., for New York.
Schr S. A. Hammond, Willey, from Charleston, at Boston 11th inst.
Schr Charles H. Moller, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 11th inst.
Schr John Crompton, Crowell, from Somerset for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 10th inst.
Schr Joseph Hay, Hathaway, hence, at Wareham 10th inst.
Schr Isaac Oliver, Pannell, sailed from Havana 10 days since for Philadelphia, in company with yacht Eva, at New York.
Schr Abigail Haley, Haley, at Georgetown, S. C., 7th inst., from New York.

FLOUR.

WM. B. THOMAS & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

"PASTRY,"

"PREMIUM,"

"RED STONE.

AND

UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR,

ALL [2 17 1m

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice.

LANGLEY'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR

Again in the Market.

"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural,"
"Neds," "Langley."

The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by

BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,

FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS,

1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St.,

2 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,

NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,

2 19 mrp East of Front Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL

ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE

FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND

GARTIENEN ENBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

MEUBEL FABRICKANT,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT,

1 23mrp PHILADELPHIA.

RICHMOND & CO.,

Successors to Atwood & Hopper,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

No. 45 South SECOND St.,

(East Side, Brown Stone Building),

1 25 1m PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,

HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,

F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

11 1f PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE LADIES.

REMOVAL

OF THE

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Second Grand Opening of Spring Fashions,

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869.

For the better convenience of her patrons,

MRS. M. A. BINDER

Has Removed her Dress Trimmings and Paper Pattern Store.

To the N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

Where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of SPECIAL INTEREST. Elegantly trimmed Patterns of latest, and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Children's Dresses in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single, and in sets for dress makers and dealers wholesale and retail. MRS. BINDER flatters herself that her late novelties will not be surpassed by any giving her personal attention to all branches of her department. The acknowledged superiority both as regards their reliability and designs, and the patronage extended to her, render comment unnecessary.

Mrs. Binder has the finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Dress and Cloak Making; Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price $2 50, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT streets 3 6 stuth]

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115.

LADIES' EMPORIUM,

No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coutil, Satins, and Jean Corsets, in eight different styles manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.

Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram & Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 3 1 6*

AMUSEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The THIRD GRAND CONCERT of the Society will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on SATURDAY EVENING next 13th inst., at 8 o'clock.

SOLO ARTIST, Mr S B MILLS, the eminent Pianist of New York, who will perform the selections below named.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

I. Pastorale Symphonie.....Beethoven.
1. Allegro Ma Non Troppo.
2. Andante Con Motto.
3. Allegro, The Storm. Allegretto.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.

I. CONCERTO FOR PIANO IN E MINOR (Op 11.) Chopin.
(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)
1. Romanza.
2. Rondo Vivace.
MR. S. B. MILLS.

II. Chorus for Male Voices.....GRUEN." A. M. Bloch. YOUNG MENNERCHOR SOCIETY (under the direction of Mr. William Hartman), with accompaniments by four French horns.

III. SOLO—PIANO. "HUNGARIAN GIPSY MELODIES." Tansig.
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HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 2m

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GRAND FAIR, IN AID OF ST. PAUL'S M. E. MISSION, to be held at the N. E. corner of SECOND and FINE Streets, commencing March 17, 1869, for the sale of Fancy and Useful Articles. Admission 10 cents. Season Tickets, admitting for two weeks, 25 cents. 3 6 12t

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SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1869.

The Revolution in Cuba.

The intelligence from Cuba indicates the continued activity and success of the Creoles, and it is becoming extremely doubtful whether Spain will be able to crush a revolt of such formidable proportions. A new impetus will be given to the zealous efforts to throw off the most ancient yoke which the Old World established in America, by the resolution offered in the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. Banks, "authorizing the President to recognize the independence of Cuba whenever, in his opinion, a republican form of government shall have been in fact established;" and this resolution would scarcely have been presented if there was not a strong probability that the contingency it contemplates would arise. It is reported that the Navy Department has recently received despatches from Admiral Hoff, who commands our West India Squadron, stating that the Spanish authorities are becoming very much embarrassed, and that the revolutionary party is rapidly gaining strength in the central and western portion of the island. The cable telegrams announce a succession of conflicts, a confession that "conciliation is at an end," and the cold-blooded massacre of prisoners by the Spanish troops; and no doubt remains that the antagonisms and aspirations created by centuries of oppression are being submitted to the arbitrament of arms, under circumstances which involve the final issue in doubt, but afford fair grounds for the hope that Cuban independence will be achieved.

Their prospects of deliverance are much strengthened by the prevailing disorders in the mother country. As long as Spain could concentrate her energies upon the task of holding in subjection a compact little island perpetually blockaded by her fleets and held in terror by her garrisons, it was madness for the patriotic party to make a serious demonstration. Even now, if the internal troubles of Spain could be instantly subdued and tranquillity restored among her rival factions, the resubjugation of Cuba would be an easy task. But each day's prolongation of the existing uncertainties at Madrid is serviceable to the Creoles, and the necessity of keeping watch and ward over ultra Republicans and ultra loyalists at home seriously embarrasses the efforts of the Spanish Ministry to crush a revolt abroad.

As the Cubans have succeeded in mastering the difficulties which hitherto prevented the formation of a formidable national party, they are not only inspired by the feeling that

> "Freedom's battle once begun,
> Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
> Though baffled oft, is ever won,"

but they count confidently upon the disastrous effect of the climate upon any new Spanish troops that may be introduced, as well as the prolongation of the bitter contest between rival aspirants for the Spanish throne and between hostile parties struggling for ascendancy under the Provisional Government.

The modern course of events in the United States has greatly changed the bearing of the Cuban revolt upon American politics. Under the old pro-slavery régime it was considered a national necessity that slavery should be perpetuated in the Spanish-American dominions; and the fire-eaters of our country were eager to advance this infamous purpose either by purchase, by open seizure, or by organizing filibustering expeditions in the interest of pro-slavery revolutionists and annexationists. This programme is now obsolete, and it is the interest of our Southern States that slavery should be abolished in Cuba, because the value of the sugar plantations of Louisiana and Texas would thereby be increased. While no section of our country may derive any immediate special advantage from the overthrow of the Spanish yoke, *per se*, patriotic men of all portions of the Union will be gratified by any event which hastens the triumph of the "manifest destiny" doctrine.

No comment upon the prevailing mode of conducting legislation at Harrisburg could be more significant and severe than the simple statement of the reporter of legislative proceedings, that "not more than eight public bills have become laws this session." Meanwhile Governor Geary has signed twenty-three private bills relating to Philadelphia, three more are awaiting his signature, about forty additional private bills appertaining to this city are in various stages of progress, and a legion of private bills relating to other sections of the State have been, or will be, passed during the present session. Everything desirable or important in nine-tenths of these private enactments could be more justly and properly done, under the operation of general laws, by the courts or by other local authorities; and in many instances they are passed at the request of interested parties to facilitate schemes of jobbery or to legalize fraudulent practices. Meanwhile the interests of the State are systematically neglected. The Common School system remains unimproved. The recommendations for the establishment of a Board of State Charities are unheeded. The financial system of the Commonwealth receives no attention, and no efforts are made to abolish old abuses and inequalities. Petitions and memorials for the accomplishment of any object of general utility are treated with disdain. The legislators are absorbed in petty schemes for the advancement of petty objects, and they seem incapable of rising into a higher sphere of action.

Our Dirty Streets and the Contractors.

On Thursday last Councils adopted a resolution requesting the Mayor to sign the warrants of the contractors for cleaning the streets during the month of February. On the 1st of March a committee of Councils waited upon the Mayor and requested him to sign these warrants, which he refused to do. It is notorious that the contractors did not clean the streets during the month of February, and as the work was not done, it is simply defrauding the city of so much money to pay them the amounts which they claim. In their resolution Councils recommend that the Superintendent of Street Cleaning proceed at once to do the work, thus taking it out of the hands of the contractors, but on what grounds of right or justice the money which those individuals did not earn was authorized to be paid it is difficult to see. In Select Council a minority of the Committee on Street Cleaning presented a report recommending that the contracts should be annulled, that the Mayor be authorized to readvertise for proposals, and that the City Solicitor be directed to proceed against the securities of the delinquent contractors in the manner provided by law.

This is clearly the course that should be adopted, and if the contractors fail to fulfil their engagements to the letter, their securities should be held responsible, and a little of the right kind of vigor on the part of the Mayor and City Solicitor would doubtless produce some gratifying results.

We hope that the Mayor will adhere to his first determination and steadfastly refuse to sign the warrants of the delinquent contractors in spite of the request of Councils. The warm weather is fast approaching, and the filthy condition of the streets gives great cause for apprehension as to the health of the city. If we are visited by some dreadful pestilence next summer the street contractors will be directly responsible for it, and not only should they not receive the money that they never earned, but they, or their securities, should be obliged to appear in court and answer for their criminal neglect.

Presidential Cheerfulness.

"The President smiled!" In fact, ever since inauguration day he has been in a perpetually smiling mood. The most commonplace remarks appear to tickle his fancy, the most importunate begging for an office brings a broad grin to his features; even the harmless pleasantry of the Georgia Democrats in always prefixing a very obnoxious adjective to the word Yankee is responded to by a smile. Now, several very important questions arise in connection with this smiling propensity of the new President. Is it possible that he never smiled before he took the oath of office on the 4th of March? Or is it possible that he may have been accustomed all his life to carry about with him a cheerful face, without the circumstance being noticed by any one in his presence? Or can it be that every man who has encountered the President at any time in the past has been struck by the evidences of his lightheartedness, and yet has not regarded it as of sufficient importance to be proclaimed to the world? We are unable to answer these perplexing questions with that degree of positiveness which will carry with it to the minds of our readers the elements of authority and certainty. Therefore we refrain giving any answer at all. But we cannot refrain from observing that while President Grant smiles quite as often as did his immediate predecessor, the latter's method of smiling was radically different. The smiles of President Grant start from his heart, and light up his face with the contagion of cheerfulness. The smiles of Andrew Johnson start from his lips, wend their tortuous way to his digestive region, and finding it already overburdened, dart back to his head, setting his face all aglow, scattering his wits to the winds, and loosening his garrulous and abusive tongue. If the President of the United States must respond to every greeting, query, petition, observation, and joke with a smile, we regard the responses of President Grant as preferable to those indulged in by his predecessor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE EIGHT ANNIVERSARY OF the LADIES' AND PASTORS' CHRISTIAN UNION will be held in GREEN STREET M. E CHURCH, GREEN Street, between Tenth and Eleventh, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

BISHOP SIMPSON, Rev. C. H. PAYNE, Rev. CHARLES COOK, and others will address the meeting.

Tickets can be obtained gratuitously at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1018 Arch Street, and at Perkenpine & Higgins', No. 56 N. Fourth Street. 3 13 3t

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.—During Lent the Sunday afternoon services will be omitted. To-morrow Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach in the morning. A missionary meeting will be held in the evening. Bishop MORRIS, Bishop SOUTHGATE, and Bishop WHIPPLE will make addresses.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D. Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—"The Church and Amusements; or, Christian Recreation."

THE MONTHLY SUNDAY-SCHOOL Concert of the CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, at EIGHTEENTH and GREEN Streets, will take place To-morrow at 3 P. M. Exercises will be unusually interesting. Strangers are particularly invited to attend.

RUTTONWOOD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching To-morrow by Dr SHEPHERD, at 10½ A. M. Subject—"The Soul's Want." 7½ P. M.—"Saul, First King of the Hebrews."

REV. DR. MARSH WILL CONTINUE his course of sermons in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce, To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock. All persons cordially invited to attend.

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL preach in the WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets, Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, above Brown.—Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., of New York, will preach To-morrow at 10½ and 7½.

THE UNPARDONABLE SIN AND the Great Call.—Dr. STORK, in ST. ANDREW'S, N. E. corner BROAD and ARCH Sabbath Morning, 10½. Rev. Mr. KORNER at 7½ P. M.

REV. WILLIAM S. OWENS, OF Pittsburg, at NORTH U. P. CHAPEL, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth, To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. R. W. HUMPHREYS, pastor, will preach a memorial sermon at 10½ A. M. Evening service at 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"SOVEREIGNTY OF AMERICAN YOUTH."—Rev. Dr. PARSONS on this subject, in SOUTH ST. PRESB. CHURCH (above 11th), at 7½ P. M. Dr. Parsons will also preach at 10½ A. M. The public are invited to attend these services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD Street, below Walnut.—Divine service To-morrow morning at 10½, and in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Prayer meeting every Saturday evening at ¾ to 8 o'clock.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. L. WITHROW, of Arch Street Church, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., in the Evening at 7½.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D. Pastor. There will be preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.—There will be a free service at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, FIFTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, to-morrow evening, March 14, at 7½ o'clock.

"WOMAN! WHY WEEPEST Thou?" at 7½; 8½ "Tekel." Rev. N. M. PRICE, at LUTHERBAUM, TWELFTH and OXFORD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a toilet soap. For sale by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT, 244 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. 1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor are the best. On sale by FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and 1 30tuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL REPEAT his great Lecture, "CIRCUMSTANCES," IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING March 22, at 8 o'clock. Ticket will be for sale at Ashmead's Book Store, No. 724 Chesnut street Wednesday morning, 17th instant, at 8½ o'clock. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony on first day of sale, 75 cents. Except the usual Press Tickets, no tickets will be sold or engaged before that day. 3 11thstu4t

MEETING OF DRUGGISTS.—THE Druggists, Chemists, and Pharmaceutists of Philadelphia and its vicinity are requested to meet at the Hall of the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, N. TENTH Street, on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, to consider the bill recently laid before the Legislature, professedly designed to protect the public against the adulteration and sophistication of drugs and medicines. The object of the meeting is not to suppress proper legislation, but to consider a more comprehensive and efficient law. By order of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. EDWARD PARRISH, CHARLES BULLOCK, ALFRED B. TAYLOR, } Committee of Arrangements. 3 13 tu 2t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. OFFICE GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, No. 1302 MARKET street, PHILADELPHIA March 4, 1869. NOTICE. The rates for the transportation of Coal, to take effect March 15 1869, can be obtained upon application at this office. S. B. KINGSTON, 3 5 9 General Freight Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY. March 11 1869. The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of April next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 19th instant, and remain closed until the 1st of April. A. E. DOUGHERTY, 3 11 thstu9t Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the NORTHERN LIGHT PETROLEUM COMPANY, the CHARTER OAK PETROLEUM COMPANY, and the NEW ERA OIL, LUMBER AND MINING COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, 22d inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., at the office, No. 510 WALNUT Street. By order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, Philadelphia, March 12, 1869. 3 12 3t

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET. The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery. RICHARD VAUX, President. PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary 1 11 6m

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Says he can't,
Though he would like to do it,
Have things fixed,
Which now are so mixed,
To accommodate Mr. Stewart.

Though with much pleasure
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Stewart would take the care of,
Changing the laws
Unless for good cause
Is a thing we ought to beware of.

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As the entire edition of the Pennsylvania State Business Directory for 1868-69 is exhausted, and the demand not yet supplied, it becomes necessary to commence the canvass for a new Directory at once.
A corps of competent men have been employed, and all who are duly authorized to represent me are furnished with a printed authority. All others claiming to represent me are SWINDLERS.
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JUST ARRIVED AND IN STORE,
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ENGLISH BRUSSELS of all the best makes; also, with Border to match, for Halls and Stairs.
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FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.—PEACH, Apple, Pear, and Cherry; dwarf and standard, Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, etc. Address J. PERKINS, 24 Moorestown, N. J.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 13, 1869.

Foremost among the seductions with which Broadway is lined are the dollar stores, in which everything glittering under the sun is to be obtained for the sum of one dollar. A popular delusion obtains in regard to the sales women similar to that about waiter girls and young ladies of the ballet. They are all beautiful and graceful, for instance—or believed to be so—and this has not a little to do with the run of custom, particularly after 8 o'clock. From then up to any time before 10 the long, broad stores dedicated to the dollar enterprise are ablaze with light, which is reflected scores of times in mirrors and plate burnished up to almost calcium-light splendor. Then the beautiful young ladies are in their brightest glory, and the dollar institution is at its fullest blast. The space between the counters is crowded from side to side, from portal to portal—from the glass-plate doors that open upon Broadway to the little iron postern that closes upon Mercer street. At such an hour, both for his heart and his pocket's sake, it is dangerous for a susceptible youth to enter a dollar store alone. Even ladies do not go there without jeopardy, as the following case proves. A most respectable lady, a well-known and highly-esteemed inhabitant of Jersey City, while examining some vases in one of these glittering temples of humbug, was accused by one of the clerks of being a shop lifter. Before she had time to remonstrate, or even express her indignation, a policeman was called in and she was hustled off. To make the sequel short, she was locked up all nigh among the bad ones, and in the morning confronted with that very benevolent-visaged and brow-beating old Jeffries, Justice Dodge, who without listening to a word, sent her to the lock-up, where she remained two days and two nights. *That* lady will never enter a dollar store again, I warrant. But people generally like to be humbugged; and the thousands of housekeepers in the city who bring themselves to believe that they can get for one dollar at the dollar stores what they can get nowhere else for ten, are not likely to be deterred by the bitter experiences of the Jersey City lady.

Those who have an eye for the beautiful are hoping that the building of the new post office may be simultaneous with the improvement of the surrounding City Hall Park. Several suggestions have already appeared in the newspapers, one of which is that the unoccupied space of the Park shall be converted into an open paved plaza, where whisky punch, clam chowder, and such luxuries may be enjoyed at proper seasons of the year. A beautiful sight this would be, would it not?—the triangular space occupied by the Park converted into an immense booth, where steaming politicians, sweltering office seekers, artisans, and business men might imbibe the mutual beer or pledge reciprocal whisky-skins! Lo! a better plan is to traverse the Park with paved and covered avenues, to be well ventilated by day and brilliantly lit at night. The Park, during both day and night, is almost as much of a thoroughfare as the streets on each side of it, and covered avenues, like the ones proposed, would be of the greatest public benefit, alike during winter and summer. During the latter season there are always a greater or less number of cases of sunstroke in the Park, and during the former it is sometimes impassable. Covered avenues would remedy the difficulty in both cases. The suggestion of beautifying the Park with statuary, fountains, and flowering bushes is likewise an excellent one, and will be carried into execution when—When the new post office is completed!

Another Jewish wedding has just been celebrated at one of the synagogues. To the glories of the ball season, now so nearly at an end, must be added those of the fact that the Jewish weddings this year have been more numerous and magnificent than during any previous year. At the same time, there has been a degree of ostentation about them that a Christian people of society neither admire nor imitate much. It may be very good style, but it isn't their style, and so they snub it with that polite cruelty which is eloquent in silence and indifference. These extensive receptions, magnificent dinners, and miscellaneous dancing, which seem the concomitants of every Jewish marriage, do not comport with the modesty and reserve of the Christian institution, and the marriageable Jews and Jewesses therefore have had their glory all to themselves.

They say that Mr. A. T. Stewart really intends to commence ere long the building of that mammoth hotel for workingmen which was to cost two millions of dollars, and which has been talked of for so many years. Charitable people, whose organs of hope are preternaturally developed, seriously believe that the hotel will go up (not that the project of building it will), and be a model one of its kind. I have heard nothing new or definite in regard to it, but then no one else has either. The old rumor has merely waked up again, and now that we are deprived of the opportunity of becoming acquainted with whatever virtues Mr. Stewart might have possessed as Secretary of the Treasury, we are all the more anxious to familiarize ourselves (a feat no one yet has accomplished) with any he may possess as a private man.

The papers in the case of James Logan, No. 2, the "Jim," were sent on Thursday to the Grand Jury, who "considered" the matter, but came to no definite conclusion. The public, however, has come to the conclusion that the revelations of the man Cunningham are most interesting and unexpected, opening as they do entirely undreamed-of chapters in the history of the celebrated Rogers murder. The kernel of the entire confession—if the vengeful and expedient utterances of a convicted bigamist, endeavoring to make his peace with the tribunal of justice, are to be called a confession—seems to be that Jim Logan had a mistress, who, by means of disguises, procured him information as to the whereabouts of Mr. Rogers; that he had made up his mind to kill Rogers, because the old gentleman had twice been accessory to his being sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment; that his mistress quarrelled with and left him because he refused to marry her; that Logan agreed to give Cunningham $1000, on condition that he would seek out his eloped mistress, and induce her to resign to him such correspondence and other references to the intended murder as might one day tend to implicate him; that Cunningham, who was already married, at length found the woman, who yielded up the articles demanded only on the understanding that he should marry her, which he did; that he (Cunningham) was almost immediately after arrested for bigamy, while Logan and his runaway mistress made up and came together again; that, thus reunited, they visited Cunningham in jail at White Plains, after the murder of Mr. Rogers, and employed promises and threats, but without avail, to persuade him to deliver up the articles which had been handed him by the woman; and that, finally, Cunningham is not the real name of the informant, who makes the previous statements only on condition of not being prosecuted for bigamy.

The Germans are extremely anxious to have the Excise law so amended as to include all places where wine and liquors are dispensed under the unsuspicious titles of soda-water and cider. They have already forwarded a memorial to Albany on the subject, and hope by this means to shut down on all those concert-restaurants where, on Sunday evenings, bad whisky-punches are disguised under the name of tea, and German cider becomes a synonym for brandy-cocktails. These drinks are especially affected at those German beer saloons where Tyrolean singers and Alpine *"opera bouffers"* vernigher *"Ut ho's"* to the delight of every cosmopolite who is willing to pay his ten cents for admission, and as much more after he gets in as seems pleasant to him.

The funeral of poor Harry M. Steele, who ended his life so wretchedly the day before yesterday, is expected to take place this morning. It has not hitherto been suspected by the friends of that unhappy young man that he had for some weeks previous been suffering from apprehensions which ultimately terminated in insanity. If he had not chosen to end his existence as he did, those who are at all acquainted with his character and temperament, his mode of life, and the peculiar causes that led to it, are now aware that his disease must speedily have been cured or would have drifted him among the shoals of hopeless madness.

Mr. Gilbon W. Tayleure, or "Cill," as he is more affectionately and diminutively termed by his brethren of the press generally, returned home on Thursday evening, fresh from his European campaign, and burning with impatience to undertake the management of Fiske's Opera House. Mr. Brougham has been amusing himself and the public by sneering in print at the *Sun* newspaper, the *Sun* having sneered at him and his theatre ever since a certain theatrical advertisement disappeared from its columns. A sad accident has also befallen Mr. Grau. A few days ago he advertised that in consequence of several of his troupe being ill, he should have to shut up shop until next Monday evening. It now transpires that he has lost two of the most valuable members of his troupe. These are M. Carrier and M. Petit, who set sail last Tuesday for Europe in a surreptitious manner, and, it is said, under assumed names, leaving a large family of creditors to mourn their loss. Their salaries were paid in full, but even that couldn't reconcile them to continued absence from *la belle Paris*. Handing back their prepaid salaries to Mr. Grau would have been to insult the liberality of that artistic and business-like *impressario;* they took all their money with them, and how the new opera of *La Vie Parisienne* is to be produced next Monday night is more than I can tell. Well, well! we're all poor sinful creatures, that's a fact.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this afternoon and evening in John Brougham's drama of the *Emerald Ring*.

AT THE ARCH Shakespeare's comedy of *Much Ado about Nothing* will be performed this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be produced in handsome style on next Tuesday evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the Japanese will appear this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be performances this afternoon and evening.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT at Concert Hall is a combination of attractive features which has secured the appreciation of the public. There will be performances this afternoon and evening, at which a number of handsome gifts will be distributed to the audience.

THE THIRD GRAND CONCERT of the Philharmonic Society will be given at the Academy of Music this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall this afternoon.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC a season of German drama will be commenced on Monday evening by Fraulein Fanny Janauschek and her troupe. Schiller's tragedy of *Mary Stuart* will be given on Monday, *Catherine the Second* on Tuesday, and *Marianna* on Wednesday.

JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will deliver his lecture on "Circumstances," at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening, March 22.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment, unequalled by any in Philadelphia, in style, make, and fit, at prices ranging from $6 upwards. Call and examine.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GOOD NEWS FOR SEWERS.—
SPOOL COTTON—PRICE REDUCED.
Six spools for 25 cents!
Six spools for 25 cents!!
Six spools for 25 cents!!!
This Cotton, after a year's trial, finds no rival. It has proved the strongest, smoothest, and best adapted for hand or machine use; and in all cases, when measured, *exceeds 200 yards* to the spool. Its very large demand proves its great worth.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

LADIES, TRY THE DOLLAR CORSET.—
Try the Dollar Corset.
Try the Dollar Corset.
Try the 85 Cent Corset,
Try the 85 Cent Corset.
The Dollar Corset contains sixteen whalebones, is of superior shape, of fine and durable fabric. The 85 Cent Corsets are the best whalebone hand-made Corsets yet offered at such low figures.
Also, a lot of fine embroidered Corsets, closing out below cost.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

LADIES, LOOK AT THIS.—
Immense sales of Stockings.
Immense sales of Stockings.
The increased sales in Stockings which Mr. Finn has secured are attributable to his putting his prices down to figures that defy competition.
The 25 Cent Stocking is smooth and fine.
The 33 Cent Stocking is full, regular, heavy, and good fabric.
The 40 Cent iron frame is the best for the price in the market. Also finer grades at higher prices. *He also offers a line of Piques* and Plaid Muslins at the lowest city prices.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

THERE IS GOOD AUTHORITY for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of Consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT of DR. D. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints, and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with Lung Diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

QUITE AN EXCITEMENT was created in diplomatic circles upon the report that Grant had expressed himself adversely to the terms of the Alabama claims as arranged by our Minister and the Crown officers, and by the late reports the excitement is as unabated as that occasioned by the late reduction in prices of fashionable Spring Clothing at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s.

HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s PIANOS possess the most superb action, with unusual purity of tone, which is one of lovely softness and great brilliancy. The agents, No. 927 Chesnut street, exhibit thirty-four premiums over all others.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the early attention of the trade to the large and attractive sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue on Monday morning, March 15, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., auctioneers. No. 506 Market street.

THE TIME HAS COME
For
Spring Overcoats.
We have them for $6·50.
All prices up to $25.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

AMERICAN HOUSE REFECTORY and Lunch Room is an excellent institution for those whose stay in Boston will not admit dining at the table d'hote. This is but one of the many conveniences furnished the travelling public.

GROVER & BAKER'S[Highest Premium Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

MCQUADE—THOMPSON.—March 8 by Rev. McGalley, Mr. JOHN MCQUADE to Miss SALLIE R. THOMPSON, both of this city.

STRICKLER—MEHARRY.—On the 9th instant, by the Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM J. STRICKLER, of Columbia, Pa., to Miss SELINDA A. MEHARRY, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ADARE.—On the 9th instant, ROBERT ADARE, in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1715 Cambridge street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CHALLENGER.—On the 12th instant at New Castle, Del., THOMAS CHALLENGER, in his 81st year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 12 o'clock M., in the New Castle M. E. Church.

DERINGER.—On the morning of the 13th instant, FLORENCE, daughter of Estelena W. and the late Broncough M. Deringer, of Waverly Place, near Wilmington, Del. (Delaware papers please copy.)

FARRELL.—On the 11th instant, PATRICK FARRELL, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1107 Locust street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

GASKILL.—On the 11th instant, ELIZABETH GASKILL, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Brooks, Hestonville, Twenty-fourth ward, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hestonville Baptist Church.

SUPPLEE.—On the 11th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., WILLIAM HENRY, son of John and Elizabeth Supplee, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1008 Wallace street, on Monday morning, the 15th instant at 10 o'clock.

ZENT.—On the 10th instant, JOHN ZENT, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1328 Palmer street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Palmer Street Burial Ground.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON Secretary. 6 10

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS
FOR LIFE INSURANCE,
AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE
Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 stuth tf PHILADELPHIA.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
3 4thstuf E. S. BARLEY.

DRY GOODS.
JOHN BURNS,
No. 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
ABOVE SPRUCE.

PIQUE! PIQUE! PIQUE! PIQUE!
1 case Beautiful White corded Pique, 31c.
White Figured Pique, 20, 25, 35, 37½, 55c. to $1.
Extra Heavy Cord Pique, 50, 62½, 75, 90c. to $1.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!!
Plain Nainsook Muslins, 12½c., worth 20c.
Satin Plaid Nainsook, 25, 37½, 45 to 55c.
Fine 8-4 French Muslins, 80c. up; a bargain.
Plain Nainsook, 19, 25, 31, 40 to 75c.
Undressed Cambrics, Victoria Lawn, Tucked Muslins.
Shirred Muslins 58c. up, very cheap.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS AND LINENS.
Heavy Linen Sheeting 2¼ yds. wide, $1·12 up.
Heavy Linen Sheeting, 2¾ yds. wide, $1·31.
5-4, 6-4 Pillow Linens, 50, 62½, 75c. to $1·31.
Richardson's Shirting Linens, 37½, 45, 50, 55c. to $1·25.
Loom Damask Table Linen, 50c. up.
2 yards wide Bleached Table Linen, 87c. up.
The best $1·50 Napkins in the country.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY! HOSIERY!
Ladies' Genuine Balbriggan Hose, 75, 87½c.
Gents' Genuine Balbriggan Half Hose, 50c. up.
Ladies' Extra Long English Hose 62½c.
Gents' Superfine English Half Hose, extra fashioned double soles, 37½c.
Ladies' Gents', and Children's Gauze Merino Vests and Shirts. 1t

CIGARS.
HAVANA CIGARS.
Fresh lots imported by every steamer, viz.:
Partagas; Cabanas; Cabargas; Comerciante; Murias; Upmann; Ramillester; Espanola; Figaro, etc., comprising a splendid assortment of sizes, offered at low prices.
Also, continue manufacturing the cigars so well and favorably known under our copyrighted, standard brands of
"MARIANA RITA." "FRA DIAVOLO."
"FLEUR DE LYS." "LOUIS D'OR."
Great variety of sizes, good quality at low cost.
Call and examine or send for samples.
S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS,
2 27 tfrp No. 229 S. FRONT STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street.
LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES, FINE ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
12 tf thstuf&mlp No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.
1869. CENTRAL 1869.
CLOTH EMPORIUM.
Men's Coatings, Ladies' Cloakings,
Fancy Cassimeres, Mixed Cloths,
Black Cloths, Plain Cloths,
Black Doeskins, Fancy Cloths,
Boys' Goods, Opera Cloths,
Spring Weight Velveteens, Super Quality.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER respectfully announce that during the season now opening they propose to offer the largest stock and most attractive assortment of all kinds of Cloths that they have ever offered. Being determined to make our house the Central Emporium for this description of goods, we have collected for the present season every desirable style and make of Cloths that the market presents for
Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Wear.
Our stock of Ladies' Cloakings in particular is very extensive, and bought at the manufacturers' lowest cash rates. It will be to the interest of all who intend to buy this kind of goods during the coming season to call on us, as we offer by far the largest assortment to be found, and at prices that cannot be surpassed anywhere.
We invite dealers, both city and country, to examine our stock, as our prices are as low as the same goods can be sold in whole packages by any wholesale house, while we offer many styles that are confined exclusively to ourselves.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL CLOTH EMPORIUM,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH Street,
OPENS THIS MORNING
50 PIECES STRIPE POPLINS FOR SUITS, ONLY 37½c.
ELEGANT CHENE MOHAIRS, FOR SUITS.
BLACK ALPACA POPLINS, AN AUCTION BARGAIN.
PIQUES. PIQUES. PIQUES. PIQUES.
2000 YARDS OF HANDSOME PIQUES—CHEAP.
Will open this morning, the cheapest stock of Towels and Table Linen in the city.
AT WISHAM'S CHEAP STORE.
EIGHTH STREET EMPORIUM FOR
BLACK SILKS.
BEING DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN OUR REPUTATION FOR SELLING THE CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS, WILL OPEN THIS MORNING HEAVY GROS GRAIN AT $2. EXTRA HEAVY AT $2 25, $2·50, $2 75, $3, $3 50, $4.
AT WISHAM'S, No. 7 N. EIGHTH Street.
A CARD TO THE LADIES.
ONE CASE JAPANESE SILKS, THE NEW MATERIAL FOR DRESSES AND SUITS FOR THE SPRING OF 1869, PRICE $1 50; WORTH $2.
ALL THE ABOVE AT
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
CHEAP STORE,
3 6stuth6t No. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ARE DAILY OPENING
NEW STYLES OF SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS,
To which the Attention of Ladies is Particularly Invited. [3 10 wam3t

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!
Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.
SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.
Rich Black Silks,
Superb Silk Poplins,
Spring Delaines and Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.
Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 13 PHILADELPHIA.

EMBROIDERED CLOTH COVERS.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET.
Piano Covers,
Melodeon Covers,
Cabinet Organ,
Table Covers,
Greens, Crimsons, and Burgundys, Embroidered in Gold, Gold and Brown, etc.,
Ordered direct, and sold at prices based on Gold for the day.
ALSO, [1 7 fsm
Embossed Piano, Stand and Table Covers.

POPLINETTS! POPLINETTS!
We have just received a splendid assortment of these DESIRABLE GOODS, to which we call the attention of Ladies.
Plain Silver Poplinetts, for Suits.
Beautiful Striped Poplinetts, for Evening Dresses.
Fine Chene Poplinetts, in great variety.
STOKES & WOOD,
3 3wsl SEVENTH and ARCH.

OLD FRANKLIN HALL CLOTHING
EMPORIUM.
PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE,
No. 321 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE REOPENED, SINCE THE RECENT FIRE
An Entire New and Fresh Stock
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Which they are Selling at very
REDUCED PRICES.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S
MOURNING DEPARTMENT
Includes every variety of Textures for persons wearing BLACK, from the DEEPEST MOURNING to BLACK GOODS used as Walking Dresses.
BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES, all widths,
CAMEL'S HAIR BAREGES, do.
HERNANI BAREGES, do.
TAMISE BAREGES, do.
BATTISTE LAINE,
MOHAIR TAMISE, a New Article,
RAZ DE ST. CYR,
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
All these Goods have been selected with the greatest care from the most celebrated and reliable makers, and we have marked them at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street,
ABOVE BROAD.

DRESS GOODS.
WE NOW OFFER THE LARGEST IMPORTATION WE HAVE EVER MADE, AND EMBRACING
All the Novelties for the Season.
THE FINEST TEXTURES PRODUCED BY THE BEST LOOMS OF EUROPE DOWN TO
Goods for the Popular Trade,
AND AT
POPULAR PRICES.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street,
ABOVE BROAD. 3 13 3t

DRY GOODS.
LINENS.
Our Spring Assortment of LINENS has just been opened at prices warranted to give satisfaction.
Sheetings, Napkins,
Shirtings, Towels,
Pillow Casings, Damasks,
ETC. ETC.,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
WHITE GOODS
Of Every Description for Spring.
Cambrics, French Muslins,
Nainsooks, Hdkfs.
Dimities, India Twills,
Piques, Etc.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 South NINTH Street.
N. B.—We have just opened an invoice of
Embossed and Embroidered Table Covers.
3 6 stuth3t 4p

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
Just opened a large assortment of Marseilles Quilts at less than importers' prices.
Honey-comb and Lancaster Quilts.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!!
Plaid Nainsooks, Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins.
Tucked Cambric and Tucked Swiss Muslins.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, French Muslins etc., etc.
Tucked Muslins for Infants' Dresses.
PIQUES! PIQUES!
5000 yards Piques at 37½c.; a bargain.
Corded Piques, 37½, 50, 62½, and 87c.
Fine qualities Piques at 50, 62½, 75, and 87c. a yard.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
8-4 Bleached Table Linens, Barnsley Taste Linens.
Power-loom Table Linens and Colored Table Linens.
Linen Napkins $1·50, $1·69, $1·75, $2, $2·50, $3, $3·50, up to $6 a dozen. Bargains in Linen Doyles.
Nursery Diaper, Birdeye Linens, Linen Lawns, etc.
Best makes Shirting Linens, etc., etc.
Best makes Bleached and Brown Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
5000 yards Calicoes, last colors, 12½c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½, and $1.
Striped Skirtings, etc., etc.
Bargains in Hemburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings. Magic Ruffings, Real Torchon Edgings.
Marseilles Trimmings, Tape Trimmings.
Coventry and Sandringham Ruffings, etc., etc.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, Gloves, and Hdkfs.
Jouvin Kid Gloves, best quality.
Kid Gloves, Real Kid and extra fine quality, for $1 and $1·25, suitable for evenings.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 6 swtf

DRY GOODS.
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
Opened This Morning,
ELEGANT BLACK SILKS.
Pensin's Satin finish Black Silks.
Heavy Black Silks for Suits.
Medium Black Silks for Suits.
Cheapest Black Silk in the market.
200 pieces Fine White Pique 25 to 88c.
50 pieces Fine Pique, slightly soiled, 28 to 38c.
100 pieces Pure Chene Mohairs, 38c., worth 60c.
Handsome Spring Stripe Poplins, 45 to 60c.
New Percale Robes.
10,000 yards New Calicoes, 12½c.
20 dozen Silk Neck Ribbons (new).
50 dozen Marseilles Toilet Sets (3 pcs.), 28c.
Worsted Tucked Skirt, a new article.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts, $3·25 to $11.
Fine Medium and Low-price Shirt Fronts, made expressly for our sales, of Richardson's Linen.
Large Satin Damask Napkins.
Table Damask and Towels, great bargains.
Jobs in Linen Handkerchiefs.
New Hamburg Embroideries.
Specialty in Black Silks.
Crochet and Applique Lace Tidies.
New Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Kid Gloves! Kid Gloves!
Genuine Jouvin Kid Gloves.
Specialty in Black Silks.
50 dozen Genuine Kid Gloves, $1 25.
Hoop Skirts new shapes.
50 dozen Whalebone Corsets, 95c.
"Robert Werley Corset."
100 pieces Plaid Nainsooks, a bargain. 3 13 3t

BIRD PILLOW LACES.—JUST OPENED, a case of Pillow Case Laces among them several widths of the celebrated Bird pattern, at 3½, 4½, 6½ to 9 cents a yard, about 50 per cent. under usual prices.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS—NEW GOODS.
Among which may be found a very good style and quality, at $2·25 per pair.
NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR CURTAINS,
By the yard, among which may be found a very good style and quality at 25c. a yard, allowing two lengths three yards each, or six yards to a window. You obtain Lace Curtains for a window for $1·50.
GREEN BAIZE FOR VEILS.
Green, Mode and other colors, only 50c. a yard, about one-half usual price.
NOTTINGHAM LACE TIDIES.
New and pretty designs, in small and medium sizes, at low prices, as usual.
IMITATION VALENCIENNE LACES,
2½ inches wide, for neck, trimming, etc., Jacoby's Patent, only 33c. a yard.
NEW THREAD LACE COLLARS,
Of the most beautiful designs, and at very low prices, just received at WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street. 1t

$15,000 TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST in a first-class mortgage of city property. S. KINGSTON McCOAT, No. 420 WALNUT Street. 3 11 6t

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXIV.

A NIGHT IN THE ENEMY'S CAMP

A TALE OF BOARDER LIFE

The Results to the Editor of the Prevalence of Party Spirit.

His Incarceration and Sufferings.

The Whole Illustrated with Cuts on the Party.

Bound in Paper. 3mo. 13th.

The Series Editor is discovered writing up some new "Joe Millers." *Let us have Peace.*

He hears a noise. It is the landlady moving the furniture out of the dining-room. Signs of a coming *party.*

The confusion increases. Horrors! they are bringing in additional seats.

He looks out of the window. His worst fears are realized. The musicians have arrived.

And soon the guests begin to arrive. No mistaking the signs now. His article must go in type in the morning.

The musicians begin. The *party* spirit runs high. But the worst remains to be told. It is just underneath his room, and will not break up till morning.

The position of the Series Editor when last seen, having abandoned his writing, and trying to get asleep.

Why is a state horse heavy?—He is *tired* (tied).

Why is a leaky barrel like a coward?—It runs.

Why is a deal door like a fox's coat?—It is fir.

Why is a jailor like a musician?—He fingers the keys.

Why is money like a whip?—It makes the mare go.

Why is a blind beggar like a wig?—He is *cured* (curled).

What celebrated author does an infant remind one of?—Young.

Why is a man on a gibbet like a watch?—He hangs in chains.

Why is a wainscoted room like a reprieve?—It saves hanging.

Why is going to the play like last week?—It is *past time* (pastime).

What makes everybody sick but those who swallow it?—Flattery.

Why is venison more costly than other meat?—It is always *deer* (dear).

When may we think a woman is past recovery?—When she is speechless.

Why are glaziers greater sufferers than other people?—They have most *pane*s.

Why is the Czar of all the Russias like Christmas?—He is an enemy to Turkey.

Why is a shoolboy who is beginning to read like learning itself?—He *is* learning.

What question is that to which you must answer yes?—What does Y E S spell?

Why is a greedy man like another with a short memory?—He is always *for getting* (forgetting).

Why is a gallows the last refuge of a condemned man?—He has nothing else to *depend* upon.

Why is an incorrect writer like a peace-making man?—Because he *rights wrong* (writes wrong).

Why are fish in a hearty state like fish made to imitate them?—They are *hearty fish all* (artificial).

Why is it said, "It is better to have a bad wife than a good one?"—She brings one soonest to repentance.

Old Nickel is, as may be guessed, of a sulphurous origin.

Zinc is very useful to literary men, for it's ink that they write with. The oxyd of zinc is called calamine, for which reason, when it is dug up, a chorus of "My dear boys, it's a calamine!" is invariably sung by the miners.

Among all these minerals we have not mentioned the philosopher's stone, because it is a substance that has never been found in any mine, nor yet found out. Oceans of philosophers have tried to discover it, but in vain.

The Paris butchers sell everything—bear's meat, badgers, swans, cranes, owls, cormorants, and hedgehogs. Not content with this variety, one enterprising tradesman hung a monkey at his door.

"Is that animal good to eat?" asked a customer.

"Capital: you never eat a better pasty than it makes?"

"But what does the meat taste like?"

"Oh, whatever you wish—beef, pork, or mutton; the monkey imitates everything."

After a recent snow-storm the following was perpetrated by a beginner in poetry:—

Softly, softly while we slept,
Came the snow flakes gently down;
Came and sorrowfully wove
A shroud of white for the buried town;
We rose with feelings grand and intense,
And hired a middle-aged Anglo-African
shovelist to clean our sidewalk off for
fifty cents.

INQUISITIVENESS.

We have a post office incident too good to omit. An up country girl stepped to the window of the post office in a Long Island village a few days since and asked for a letter.

"To what name?" was the inquiry.

"What name?" inquired the damsel in a rage. "You're mighty inquisitive, to be sure!" and out she flounced.

"Oh, tell me where is fancy bred?"
She asked; and getting bolder,
She placed her little darling head
And chignon on my shoulder.

And I, with no more poetry in
My soul than in a Quaker's,
Replied, with idiotic grin,
"You'll find it at the baker's."

As a criminal was being led to the scaffold he stopped and asked the executioner what day of the week it was.

"Monday," was the answer.

"O dear!" sighed the culprit, "that's just my luck: the week is beginning badly."

"Sambo, where's your master?"

"Gone out."

"Has he left off drinking yet?"

"Oh yes, he leave off two, three times dis mornin'!"

A new hand in a Boston shop made terribly rough work in shaving a customer. When the haggling ended the victim asked:—"Did you ever shave any body before?" "Yes, sir." "Ah! did the man live?"

A young girl once asked:—"Do tell me why it is Cupid continues, so long after the invention of gunpowder, to use arrows?"

"To avoid the report of firearms, which would attract the jealous," was the reply.

A RIDDLE.

Formed long ago, yet made to-day—
I'm most in use when others sleep;
What few would like to give away,
And none would ever like to keep.—A bed.

The young lady who visited a photographer recently, and desired him to take her with an expression as if composing a poem, does not reside in this vicinity.

POSSIBLY NOT.—Is it an original remark that the 'estate" of matrimony may be said to be in a "ring fence?"

The next style of bonnet is to be a bead and two inches of ribbon fastened with a hair-pin. The bonnet will be strictly for use not ornament.

COLORS NOT DISCERNIBLE—Invisible green and blind man's buff.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THINK AND ACT. A series of articles pertaining to men and women, work and wages. By Virginia Penny. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

This volume is the work of a woman who is earnestly interested in the most important feature of the woman question—a feature, by the way, that some of the most ardent advocates of women's rights apparently consider as of secondary importance to some others; as the right of suffrage, for instance. Some time ago we noticed in these columns a useful work by Miss Penny entitled "The Employment of Women," which was designed to show women who complain that there are no fields of labor open for them, what had been done and what could be done by their sex. The work now before us has the same object in view, and it enters into a discussion of the whole subject of women's work and wages in a clear, practical, and common-sense manner. The subject is one that is forcing itself upon the attention of the public more and more every day, and upon a satisfactory solution of the social problem involved in it depends in a great measure the cause of virtue, religion, and morality. Miss Penny quotes freely from all authors who have said anything bearing upon the matter under consideration, and her evident desire has been to set forth her subject in the most forcible and impressive manner, rather than to win laurels for herself as an author.

The book is one that those who are interested in the welfare of the working women of the country—a large and constantly increasing class—should read;] and although all may not agree upon every point with the author, her views and opinions are in every way worthy of respectful consideration.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "The Gain of a Loss," a novel by the author of "The Last of the Cavaliers." Published by Leypoldt & Holt. This is a well-written and very interesting story of English life, which the admirers of good fiction will appreciate. A decidedly religious feeling pervades the work, the characters are drawn with much skill, the plot is well developed, and the moral is good.

The same house sends us "The Life of William Ewart Gladstone," one of Cassell's representative biographies. Published by Felt & Dillingham, New York. This work contains some particulars about the English premier which have never been published before, and in the space of 128 pages it gives all the leading events of his career as a scholar and statesman. Price, fifty cents.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Glennair, or Life in Scotland," by Helen Hazlett.

This story is somewhat crude, but it shows decided ability and promises well for what the author will do in the future. Portions of it are very well written, but at times a desire to be forcible and an inclination for fine writing have tempted the author into exaggerations which mar the symmetry of the work.

Messrs. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger also send us "Out of the Streets," a story of New York life, by Charles Gayler; published by Robert M. De Witt, New York. This story originally appeared in Frank Leslie's *Chimney Corner*, when it was so successful that the author was induced to publish it in book form. "Out of the Streets" is addressed to a populous audience, and it will doubtless find a multitude of appreciative and not too critical readers.

—Turner Brothers & Co. send us "The Triumph of Criticism," by M. B. Craven; "Griffith Gaunt," by Charles Reade; and *Our Boys and Girls*, Oliver Optic's magazine for Saturday, March 20, 1867.

"The Triumph of Criticism" is a "critical and paradox work on the Bible and our theological idea of the Deity." Mr. Craven disputes the received doctrine of the Divine origin of the Scriptures, and he goes over the same ground, and in much the same manner, as other writers who have treated the subject from the same standpoint. He is particularly severe upon Moses, whose teachings and religious system he considers entirely obsolete and unadapted to modern civilization. Jesus Christ he admires as a reformer who overturned the Mosaic law, but whose teachings are, on the whole, not adapted to the requirements of this advanced age. Mr. Craven does not write as forcibly or as learnedly as some other authors who have preceded him in the same field, and it is doubtful whether his "unceremonious attack on our highly cherished and time-honored religious theories" will have the effect of utterly demolishing them and effecting a moral and religious revolution, as he seems to expect that it will. Unable to find a publisher who was willing to undertake the responsibility of his entire work, the author has concluded to hazard himself the publication of the "Prolegomena," or prefatory part of the work, as a sample of the whole.

"Griffith Gaunt," published by Harper & Brothers, is embellished with all the original illustrations, is nicely printed in clear, readable type, and is sold for the low price of twenty-five cents.

Oliver Optic's magazine, *Our Boys and Girls*, is an attractive weekly, filled with entertaining stories, sketches, and poetry. Subscription price, $2 50 per annum. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

—D. Ashmead sends us the first volume of the cheap edition of Sir Walter Scott's Poetical Works, published by W. W. Swayne, New York. The entire work will be completed in five monthly volumes at 25 cents each. The first volume contains "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" and "Marmion," with the author's introduction and notes.

"The House of Cards," received from the same house, is an interesting novel by Mrs. Cashel Hoey, which was first issued in America in *Littell's Living Age*, when it attracted much attention. Published by Little & Gay, Boston. Price 75 cents.

—From John E. Potter & Co. we have received "John Smith's Funny Adventures on a Crutch," by A. F. Hill. Mr. Hill has written several popular works, and he now travels somewhat out of the usual line, and looks at the misfortunes of a gallant defender of his country from a comic rather than from a sentimental point of view. "John Smith" loses his leg at Antietam, but instead of repining he laughs at fate, and looks at life from a humorous point of view. Some of the adventures are ludicrous in the extreme, and they will doubtless serve to add to the already extended fame of the redoubtable hero, "John Smith."

—*The University* is the title of a new literary monthly devoted to the interests of the University of Pennsylvania. The editors are Henry Budd, Jr., and Charles F. Ziegler, and the magazine starts with an attractive series of articles, which are superior in merit to the majority of college literature. Professor Little contributes "A Memoir of Rev. William Smith, D. D.," the first Provost of the College of Philadelphia, the original name of the present University; "Antiquities of Bloomerism" is a learned and entertaining paper by Professor Morton; J. G. R. McElroy, A. M., inquires "What is Philology?" "In War Time" is a poem by G. P. A.; Henry Budd, Jr., B. A., discourses about "Types of the Devil;" and Professor Oswald Seidensticker contributes a sketch of Dr. Augustus Schleicher, the eminent German philologist. The other articles are of interest, and the editors announce for the numbers that are to follow several papers by distinguished gentlemen. The object of the magazine is to promote the interests of the University, and we hope that it will be a pecuniary as well as a literary success.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH Street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

Solicitor of Patents.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circular on Patents. 3 5 smth]

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CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

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IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

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PURE CINCINNATI CATAWBA WINES.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MESSRS. CHRISTOPHER & MAY

Most respectfully inform the public that they have opened their

Restaurant & Dining Rooms,

At No. 15 South FOURTH Street,

BELOW MARKET.

MR. CHRISTOPHER is a well and favorably known BOSTON CATERER, and Philadelphians will soon appreciate him. Of Mr. MAY, it is only necessary to say that for years he has been the obliging and gentlemanly Cashier of Mr. Price's well known establishment. It will be the constant aim of the proprietors to keep THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS, and to serve their patrons at SATISFACTORY PRICES.

GAME IN SEASON. OYSTERS and in fact everything appertaining to a first-class establishment.

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MT. VERNON HOTEL,

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On the European Plan.

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NORTH PENN HOTEL, NO. 445 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, is NOW OPEN, on the European plan. A. STETSON, Superintendent. Rooms to rent, with or without board; boarding, with or without rooms. 3 5 1m

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On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 08
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax),	128,594 00
50,00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company. 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam. Co. 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604 26.	$1,130,325 25
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,488 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116 150 08	
Cash in drawer	413 65	
		116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
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H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, $500,000.

Assets.....$2,350,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS,

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

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Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 12 7

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This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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M. S. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas R. Powers,
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Office South west Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$200 000

Cash Assets January 1, 1869.....479,238 42

DIRECTORS.

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Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

The Company insures only first-class risks, taking no especially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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ESTABLISHED 1803.

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INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

January 1, 1869.

FIRST.		
Capital stock		$350,000 00
Amount of assessments or installments on stock paid in cash		251,000 00
SECOND.		
The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company		None.
Cash on hand		5,704 86
Cash in Banks, specifying the Banks:—		
First Nat'l Bank of Hartford, Conn.		2,241 81
Merchants' Exchange B'k, N. Y. city		6,466 57
Premium on Policies in hands of agents in course of transmission		26,400 00
Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing		59,000 00
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year		None.
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value:—		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, Registered	$108,000	
U. S. Bonds, 5 20s, Coupons	34,240	
Connecticut State Bonds	13,000	
Ohio State Bonds	11,000	
Cook County Bonds	4,850	
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	
Chicago City Bonds	2,000	
Toledo City Bonds	9,800	
100 shares American National Bank, Hartford	6,100	
50 sh. Fourth National B'k, N.Y.	5,100	
50 shares Shoe and Leather Bank, New York	5,600	
50 shares Mercantile Exchange Bank, New York	2,800	
50 shares Continental B'k, N. Y.	5,000	
Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Bonds	5,850	
		$223,440 00
THIRD.		
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Call Loans, with the amount loaned onesch kind of stock, at its par and market value:—		
77 sh. City Fire Insurance Stock	$11,550	
126 sh. Etna Fire Insurance Stock	25,200	
100 sh. Phœnix Fire Ins. Stock	20 000	
147 sh. Travelers' Life Ins. Stock	16,905	
10 shares Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Stock	650	
10 shares Connecticut General Life Insurance Stock	500	
80 sh. American Pub. Co Stock	2,400	
30 shares New York and New Haven Railroad Co. Stock	4 950	
656 shares Weed Sewing Machine Stock	1,800	
45 shares Adams Express Stock	16,072	
United States 5-20 Bonds	2 250	
	11,235	
		66,767 05
Interest on investments due and unpaid		None.
Accrued interest not yet due		2,200 32
Premium notes on Policies still in force		46589 19
One burglar-proof Safe (steel) and furniture and stamps		1,000 00
Stock notes approved by Directors and endorsed		240,000 00
FOURTH.		
Amount of cash premiums received		108,929 74
Premium notes actually received as part of premium		28,993 79
Amount of premiums earned (see above)		137,923 53
Interest received from investments		26 849 82
Interest on premium notes		3,143 11
FIFTH.		
Amount of losses paid during the year		25,250 00
Amount paid for reinsurance premiums		5,001 24
Amount of return premiums paid or lapsed, surrendered or purchased policies		1,112 00
Amount of dividends declared during the year:		
Stockholders	$16 250 00	
Mutual policy holders	744 08—	
Amounts of dividends paid		16,994 08
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company:—		
Commissions	$18,969 05	
Salaries	9,000 00	
		27,969 05
Amount of losses due and unpaid		None.
Amount of taxes paid by the Company		1,973 68
All other current expenses	$11,768 00	
Medical examinations	1,890 44	
		13,658 45
Amount of promissory notes orignally forming the capital of the Company		249,000 00
Amount of said notes held by the Company as part of the whole of the capital thereof		249,000 00
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share		100 00

SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,

3 8 mwa3t N.E cor. FIFTH and WALNUT Sts.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT Street.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1 083 528 70
PREMIUMS.....1,193,843 43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales.	Gustavus B. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
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NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.

Warranted Permanently Cured.

Without Injury to the System.

Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

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No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

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Reference given at our office. 2 12 1m

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Manuscript Sermons.

Bishop Meade, of Virginia, at the commencement of his preaching used no notes in the pulpit; but subsequently he wrote all his sermons, and was much confined to his manuscripts. It is related of him that when he was preparing a book on the old preachers and families of Virginia, he asked Mr. Andrew Hunter, of Jefferson county, Virginia, to give him some anecdotes for the work. Mr. Hunter said, "Well, Bishop, I have only one, and that is about yourself." "Let us have it, then," said the prelate. Mr. Hunter thus told the following:—

"Many a year ago, when this Valley of Virginia was a much wilder country than now, you preached here, in Jefferson county. You used no notes on that occasion. A certain hunter distinguished for his skill with the rifle, and who had a supreme contempt for a man who required 'a rest' from which to shoot, was in the congregation and listened attentively to you. You wore your clerical robes, and he was struck with the strange dress, as he had not heard many Episcopal preachers. After the sermon, some one asked him how he liked the preacher. 'He's a right down good preacher,' said the hunter; 'and, by the way, he's the only one of them petticoat preachers that I ever heard that could preach without a rest.'"

Two Ways of Being Lost.

There are two ways of coming down from the top of a church steeple—one is to jump down, and the other is to come down by the steps; but both will lead you to the bottom. So, also, there are two ways of going to hell; one is to walk into it with your eyes open—few people do that—the other is to go down by the steps of *little sins*, and that way, I fear, is only too common. Put up with a few little sins, and you will soon want a few more. Even a heathen could say. "Who ever was content with only one sin?" and your course will be regularly worse and worse every year. Well did Jeremy Taylor describe the progress of sin in a man:—"First it startles him, then it becomes pleasing, then easy, then delightful, then frequent, then habitual, then confirmed. Then the man is impenitent, then obstinate, and then he is damned." Reader! the Devil only wants to get the wedge of a little allowed sin into your heart, and you will soon be all his own. Never play with fire; never trifle with little sins.

Speak to the Stranger in Your Church.

Dr. Reid writes thus in the *Northwestern Advocate*:—"Before we were born the revered father of the writer came to this country. He was then a high toned churchman. He entered the great city, and on Sabbath went to the great church of the city, and was coldly shown to the strangers' pew under the gallery near the door. At once he felt that this was due to his plain apparel and humble appearance, and determined never again to expose himself to a like discourtesy. The following Sabbath he became a wanderer through the streets, and might have gone far from God. Accidentally—providentially, let us say—passing along John street, he saw people entering a church there, and entered with them. He heard a plain, earnest sermon, and hearty singing and praying, and at the conclusion the person next to him shook his hand, and cordially invited him to come again. He was won, and did so; he became a regular attendant; a large family, then unborn, became mainly Methodists, and a son has for nearly twenty-five years been in the ministry. We shall save families and generations, who else might never be brought into a sanctuary, if we resume the sociality of early days. This social power was immense. It did not wait for parlors, or appointed occasions, but beamed out in all places and at all times."

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. Wolcott Calkins, of the North Presbyterian Church, in Buffalo, recently baptized a young man by immersion, using the baptistery of the Freewill Baptist church.

—Twenty-seven persons united with the Howard Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, lately; sixteen on the profession of their faith. The church has now six hundred and eight members.

—The Rev. George Elliott, of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, Pa., has declined the call from the church of El Paso, Ill. Correspondents will still address him at El Paso, Ill., until further notice.

—The Presbyterian church of Phœnixville, Pa., presented to its pastor, the Rev. J. W. Porter, a few evenings ago, two hundred dollars in money, and other things useful and pleasant. The church is flourishing greatly, and the place of worship is getting too strait for the congregation.

—The congregation of Lick Run, Pa., made glad the household of their pastor, the Rev. John P. Hudson, by filling both basket and store. In a long-continued sickness Mr. Hudson has received the utmost sympathy and kindness from his congregation, for which they will by no means lose their reward.

—The Rev. F. B. Hodge was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church of Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23. The Rev. A. H. Kellogg, of University Place Presbyterian Church, New York city, preached the sermon, Dr. Newlin, of Hazleton, delivered the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. J. Belville, of Mauch Chunk, the charge to the people.

—The Church of the Covenant, New York, Rev. George L. Prentiss' pastor, was organized some six years ago, and at the commencement of this year had a very fine church, chapel, and parsonage at the corner of Park avenue and Thirty fifth street, and also a debt of $52,500. This last they have, since the middle of January, raised the money to pay. The total cost of their buildings is about $160,000. The New School General Assembly are to meet in this church in May next.

—Seventy persons were received into the Cohocksink Presbyterian Church, in this city, on last Sabbath; about sixty of these making, for the first time, a profession of faith in Christ. These were, for the most part, the fruits of a revival in the church during the past winter. The Rev. Mr. Mutchmore, the pastor, purposes, we understand, to leave for Europe in the early part of May. Mr. Matchmore and the Rev. Dr. Alexander Reed, of Philadelphia, are delegates from our Assembly to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

BAPTIST.

—The Baptist laymen of New York have formed a Social Union, like that of Boston and of Brooklyn.

—Four years ago the Free-will Baptists organized a home mission and freedmen's committee to operate in the West. They have organized, from Cairo as a centre, eleven churches, with 990 members. They have also a prosperous mission in West Virginia, with several small churches.

—A correspondent writes from Chicago:—"While there is no general revival in Chicago, yet there is a quickening in several of the churches, Baptist and others. Some extra meetings have been held, but not with decided success. Morgan Edwards has been preaching three or four weeks in the South Church, Rev. J. N. Williams, pastor; and in the Fifth Church, Rev. N. F. Raylin, pastor; a few have been converted. The meeting in the latter church still continues. Brother Raylin is a hard and successful worker. The spacious house in whose ample basement the growing congregation now meets is a monument of his faith, zeal, and perseverance, scarcely equalled. Monthly additions are made to the churches, the result of the labors of the pulpit and the Sabbath School."

—A Baptist gentleman who has recently visited that interesting and beautiful land, Italy, writes in a private letter:—"The Italian people are all awake, and the Christian mind of Italy is asking, 'Lord, what wilt thou have us to do?' Let us hope that God will soon raise up a leader there, as he raised up Oncken in Germany and Wiberg in Sweden. And how did He direct them but by the simple truth brought in a written and published form to their minds?"

—Eighteen were baptized at a place in Kurland, Russia, in September last, under circumstances of great personal risk to the administrator, who passed directly through an incensed crowd to the place of baptism, calmly addressed the persecutors, performed the ordinance, and left his enemies standing with their clubs and stakes on the bank of the stream. Afterwards they followed to witness the close of the solemnity, but uttered no more even a reproachful word. The Lord restrained them. Two days afterwards, at another station in Kurland, twelve more followed the Lord Jesus in His appointed ordinance, in the presence of five or six hundred spectators.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Episcopalian ministers of this city have sent to Bishop Coxe a communication thanking him for his pastoral letter rebuking immodest dances and entertainments, and the "bloodguiltiness of ante-natal infanticide."

—The *Protestant Churchman* makes a voluntary explanation to the effect that it has been misinformed in reference to the case of Bishop Potter and Rev. Alvah Guion. Its explanation itself needs explanation, but exonerates Bishop Potter from any disposition to deprive Mr. Guion unjustly of his seat.

—The Bishop of Ripon shows in an address that the Established Church has been gaining strength in Yorkshire. In his own diocese there had been raised £308,000, by voluntary efforts, for church purposes, within the last three years. Forty-one new churches had been erected, endowed, and consecrated, twenty-nine of them being entirely new churches, in the past six years. The church is undoubtedly in a much healthier condition in the northern province than in the province of Canterbury. Its clergy are for the most part Evangelical, and the power of Evangelicalism is shown, as might be expected, in the attachment and zeal of the laity.

—The full correspondence is published between Bishop Whitehouse of Illinois and Assistant Bishop Cummins of Kentucky. Bishop Whitehouse begins his first letter with the words:—"An effort has been recently made in this city to establish a society entitled 'For the Promotion of Evangelical Religion in the Northwest,' I am obliged to regard this as a movement designed to disturb my diocese, and factious in its character!" No doubt the attempt to promote evangelical religion would disturb the bishop. He therefore urged Bishop Cummins to refuse the sanction of his presence to a movement which was regarded as "schismatical and injurious." This letter, and Bishop Whitehouse's vigorous opposition, caused the proposed meeting to be put off. But, while correspondence on this subject was going on among the friends of the movement, Bishop Cummins received a second letter from Bishop Whitehouse, saying that if the former should, as reported, speak in various dioceses in behalf of the Church Missionary Society and the other voluntary evangelical organizations, it would be regarded as a serious offense. To this the Bishop of Kentucky replied that he should visit Chicago, Feb. 21, to solicit offerings for these societies, and claiming his right to do so notwithstanding the objection of the incumbent of the diocese, and begging him not to imperil the welfare of the church by opposing these recognized organizations. Hereupon the offended Bishop of Illinois informs his brother that he has sent to the presiding bishop a protest against his intrusion "within the jurisdiction of another bishop." Bishop Cummins replies that the humblest presbyter has the right to occupy any pulpit on the invitation of his rector, and that he has not lost that right by becoming a bishop. As we have previously announced, Bishop Cummins kept his appointment in that benighted diocese.—*Independent*.

—For a year past there has been a bitter religious war raging in St. Paul's Church, Williamsburg, New York, between the Ritualists and anti-Ritualists.

The battle, it now appears, is to be decided by an election, and the following extraordinary manifesto has been issued by the Ritualists. It speaks for itself:—

To the Members of the Congregation of St. Paul's Church, Williamsburg, L. I.—Should the undersigned be elected as wardens and vestrymen of St. Paul's Church, Williamsburg, L. I., they individually pledge themselves to carry out the following resolutions:—

First. That the weekly offerings shall always be counted by the wardens before leaving the church, and then handed to the treasurer, and on the first Sunday in the month to the rector.

Second. That the treasurer hereafter be a person distinct from either the senior or junior warden of the church.

Third. The neither the rector, church wardens, or vestrymen be allowed to increase on their own personal responsibility the indebtedness of the parish; but whatever expenses are incurred for the interests of the church, they shall invariably be first sanctioned by the majority of the vestry.

Fourth. That the treasurer be instructed to pay, in every instance, the rector's salary before settling any other account; to render a quarterly return to the vestry of all moneys passing through his hands, and in no case to assume the responsibility of cancelling any indebtedness without the authority of the rector, wardens, and vestrymen.

Fifth. That the liturgical services, as now solemnized in this church, be continued, and no changes in ritualistic ceremonial be introduced.

Sixth. That every legitimate means be at once devised for cancelling the indebtedness of this parish, and thus redeem it from the damaging imputation of fraudulently incurring debt without the means of liquidating the same.

Seventh. That it be deemed inexpedient to make any change at the present time in the mode of sustaining the ministrations of this church by the rental of pews and the weekly presentation of the offertorial gift. Those, however, who conscientiously object to hiring a pew, and prefer to consecrate, either by weekly or quarterly subscriptions, their offerings to the church, may do so, without forfeiting the right of occupying their accustomed seat in the house of God.

A Card from the Rector.—A change in the wardens and vestrymen of the church is requested by the rector for the following reasons:

First. Because during the past year it has been almost impossible to obtain a quorum of the vestry for the legitimate transaction of business.

Second. Because, while he gratefully acknowledges many acts of kindness and liberality from individual members of the vestry, that vestry, in consequence of want of unanimity, has, as a corporate body, done little or nothing for increasing the finances of the church in order to meet its necessary expenses.

Third. Because, should all the members of the present vestry be re-elected as officers of this church, the sacred relationship which now exists between the rector and the congregation may, sooner or later, be sundered.

Fourth. Because the rector has been mainly indebted to the undersigned candidates for wardens and vestrymen for counsel, sympathy, and pecuniary aid, in what has already been done for the interests and prosperity of this parish.

Fifth. Because the rector has the most implicit confidence in the purity, catholicity, and loyalty to the church of those whom he recommends—believing them to hold the cardinal doctrines of God's word, as interpreted by the creeds, the articles and the liturgies of our Church, and repudiating the corrupt enlargements of those doctrines, as authoritatively enforced by the Church of Rome.

Sixth. Because every rector, by virtue of his high office, has a legitimate right to designate whom he should prefer to act as wardens and vestrymen of his church, that in all meetings of the vestry there may be harmony of feeling and unity of co-operation.

WILLIAM A. W. MAYBIN, Rector,
No. 44 Bedford avenue.

Wardens—Gerard Willett, Shubael O. Kellogg.
Vestrymen—Thomas W. Grocer, Isaac S. Cheetham, Thomas F. Moffit, Henry S. Horlor, John Hatton, Daniel Agee, Ezekiel A. Harris, Dubois Smith.

METHODIST.

—An important Methodist convention was held February 14, in Syracuse, in support of lay representation.

—A correspondent of the *Presbyter* says that in a leading Methodist church of Chicago theatricals were performed on Christmas day, after the fashion of the old Popish miracle plays.

—The Methodists in this region are now taking up their annual missionary contributions. The Pacific Church in Brooklyn collected $3325, including over $1000 for Dr. Nast's German biblical professorship.

—Recently Rev. Thomas S. Dunn, pastor of the Methodist church in San Jose, Cal., was notified that any further attention to the Chinese on his part would be visited with mischief to the church. He paid no attention to the threat, but continued to invite them to the church. A few days after his church was set on fire and totally consumed. It cost $20,000 in gold.

—The Methodist Book Concern is a mighty establishment, its assets amount to real estate $238,650; merchandise, $656,722; cash, $65,844; notes and accounts, $379,703. This leaves a total, after deducting liabilities to the amount of $175.295, of $1,165 625. The earnings last year were $152 883. The book agents are Drs. Carlton and Lanahan at New York, and Drs. Hitchcock and Walden in Cincinnati.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—According to the *College Courant*, a party of Dartmouth students have been giving a theatrical entertainment in aid of an effort to cushion the seats in the Congregational Church.

—The First Congregational Church, Enfield, Conn., at the annual sale, March 1, sold slips several hundred dollars in advance of previous years. Its contributions for benevolent objects during the last year have greatly exceeded those of former years; and it is supporting one of its members in teaching the freemen at Andersonville. A number of recent hopeful conversions and additions are reported.

—Rev. H. D. Northrop went to London, in 1862, by request of a number of gentlemen interested in efforts to reach the masses of poor in the eastern section of the metropolis. He organized a Congregational church, built an edifice with 1200 sittings, and gathered a congregation which filled the place to overflowing. The church has prospered, and, having outgrown one edifice, is about to open another capable of holding 2500 persons. Mr. Northrop has been invited to revisit his former charge and labor again amongst them, but finds it impossible to leave his important work in New York.

CATHOLIC.

—An appeal was made in St Michael's Church last Sunday morning, by Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, in behalf of the wants of his suffering diocese.

—The Pope has sent a complimentary letter to the Bishop of Montpelier, who has entered into a crusade against schools for girls, except as they are under the charge of the Church of Rome.

—The Œcumenical Council will meet in the right transept of St. Peter's, Rome, which will accommodate over 2000 people. Subscriptions are to be called for to pay the expense of $50,000 in providing stalls for the accommodation of the prelates, as well as the other enormous expenses.

—Next Wednesday, 17th instant, being the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint, it will be commemorated with much and becoming solemnity in St. Patrick's Church, in this city, where Solemn Pontifical Mass will be celebrated by Right Rev. Bishop Wood, and the panegyric of the saint will be preached by Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, D. D., Bishop of Charleston.

—The Pope is now establishing a blind asylum—a charity till now wanting in Rome, and in which he takes a great interest. He gives very numerous audiences, and continues to get through immense quantities of business. He also takes great interest in artistic and antiquarian matters, and especially in the recent excavations at the Aventine, which have so providentially been given to Rome at the moment when the pressing needs of the Holy See would have been a serious obstacle to the restoration of the churches of the city. It is now hoped that the Basilica of St. Paul will be brought to a successful termination. Twenty immense granite columns, quarried on the Simplon, have arrived in Rome for the portico.—*Standard*.

—The mission at St. Francis Church, in this city, which has been so ably and successfully given by Father Maguire, S. J., and his associates, closed on Sunday evening. Over 8000 persons received Holy Communion, a most unprecedented number, considering the bounds of the parish. On Sunday afternoon Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood confirmed 440 persons, among whom were 17 converts. On the evening of the termination of the mission, Father Maguire delivered the closing sermon, after which the Rt. Rev. Bishop congratulated both pastor and people on the success of the mission, and expressed the gratification it afforded him.

—The Catholics in Auburn still refuse to yield to the arbitrary action of Bishop McQuaid, in removing Father O'Flaherty. On Sunday, February 27, the Bishop, with his appointee, prepared to open the services; when Mr. O'Flaherty appeared, in cassock and cap, within the altar enclosure. The people applauded their old pastor, while the bishop commanded him to leave the place, but received the reply that he was the lawful pastor and in his proper place. The congregation cried out, "We will have Father Flaherty;" and the bishop, seeing it was of no use to proceed, announced that there would be no Mass said, and that the church would be closed until they were ready to obey the commands of their bishop. The people met again the same day, and seemed unanimous with their pastor in resisting the encroachments of episcopal authority.—*Independent*.

LUTHERAN.

A New Movement.—During the sessions of the Conference of the East Pennsylvania Synod, held in this city during this week, the subject of a reunion of the Church was introduced. Dr. Stork said there were hopeful tendencies to union. He referred in terms of favor to "Insulanus," in the *Lutheran and Missionary*, suggesting a reunion. He also referred to the "Church Book," and thought all Lutherans could use it if they need any liturgy. He also referred to Dr. Krauth's explanation of the Lord's Supper, in his notes upon the Augsburg Confession, and thought that most Lutherans would be able to unite on that explanation. After these allusions, he offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed from this Conference to invite the appointment of a similar committee from the Conference of the Synod of Pennsylvania, to deliberate upon the expediency and desirableness of a reconciliation and reunion of all Lutherans on this territory.

The committee appointed consists of Revs. Messrs. Stork, Albert, and Dimm and Messrs. Beisel and Stein.

JEWISH.

—A Jewish alliance in France has nearly 10,000 members. It is looking forward to the occupancy of Palestine by the Jews. They have an agricultural school and colony near Jaffa. The eighth anniversary was held January 14, in Paris, and was a brilliant gathering.

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,

(STATEN ISLAND,

No 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 754 BROADWAY, New York.

This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill, and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [2 11 tha'ulm

NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this Line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cents per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, March 18.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF BROOKLYN, Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax, Tuesday, Mar. 23, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN, Liverpool	$80	STEERAGE, Liverpool	$30
Ballina	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	45	St. John's, N. F.	30
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.....Ducnesne.....Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHESAPEAKE and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received on and after the 8th instant, and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
3 9 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 3 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & Co.,
3 2 No. 134 South Wharves.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF MARGARET TURNBULL, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration, *cum testamento annexo*, upon the estate of MARGARET TURNBULL, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same present them without delay to

THOMAS M. DRYSDALE, M. D., Adm'r.
2 6 s6t* No. 1531 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 2 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH TYRE.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS—ESTATE of Hannah Campbell, deceased—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Two-story frame dwelling, Kingsessing, Twenty-seventh ward. On Saturday afternoon, March 27, 1869, at 4 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, at the Blue Bell Hotel, Darby road, all that lot of ground, with two-story frame dwelling house thereon erected, situate in the township of Kingsessing, aforesaid; beginning at a point in the line of Israel Wright's ground, said point being at the distance of 15 53-100 perches southwestwardly from the side of a certain new street called Ann street, running from the Ford road to the great Southern post road; thence along said Wright's ground north 81 degrees., west 15 52-100 perches to the side of Lewis Passmore's mill race; thence along the same about 3 81-100 perches to a corner of Dr. P. J. Hoops' land; thence along the same south 81 degrees, east 16 perches, crossing a white oak to a point, said point being at the distance of 16 perches southwestwardly from the side of said Ann street; thence along ground of Charles P. Campbell north 9 degrees, east 3 81-100 perches to the place of beginning, containing 60 square perches of land, more or less. Together with the privilege of a ten feet wide alley extending along the southerly side of the above described lot into Ann street, in common with the owners of adjoining property, and to open and shut a gate at end of same. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, cash. Immediate possession. $100 to be paid at time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 11 13 20 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Desirable Small Farm, 16¼ acres, Oakland road, Uwchlan township, Chester county, Pa., ¼ mile of Lionville 2½ miles of Oakland station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and 4 miles from Downingtown. On Tuesday, March 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that desirable small farm, comprising 16 acres 31 perches, situate on the Oakland road (a stage road from West Chester to Reading), less than one quarter of a mile of the village of Lionville, and 2½ miles of Oakland station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 2½ miles of the Covington station, on the Chester Valley Railroad. The improvements are a genteel 2½-story stone house, frame barn, stone stable high, with wagon-house, stone springhouse with excellent water, stone workshop, and other outbuildings; vegetable garden, apple orchard, and abundance of fruit and shade trees. The crops in the ground, including 3 acres of wheat, are included in the sale.

Persons wishing to view the place will take either road; the stage meets the 8 o'clock train at Oakland, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning. Will be shown by the owner and occupant, Mrs. Anna R. Thorn. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 27 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1316 Beach street, above Hanover street. On Tuesday, March 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the northwesterly side of Beach street, 119 feet 4 inches northeast of Hanover street, No. 1316; the lot containing in front on Beach street 20 feet, and extending in depth on the northeast line 92 feet 2¼ inches, and on the southwest line 95 feet 7¾ inches, more or less. The house contains ten rooms, has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, heater, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1310 Beach street. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 13 20 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Two Brick Buildings and Large Lot, Twelfth street, between Ogden and Myrtle streets. On Tuesday, March 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large lot of ground and the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, between Ogden and Myrtle streets, Fourteenth ward; containing in front on Twelfth street 78 feet 9½ inches, and extending in depth on the north side along Ogden street 77 feet 9 inches, and on the south side along Myrtle street 66 feet 5 inches, and in width on the rear end 78 feet. The improvements are a two-story brick building fronting on Twelfth street, and a two-story brick building on Ogden street. It has been occupied as a pork packing establishment, and lately for the rectifying business.

Terms—$5500 may remain on mortgage.

Clear of all incumbrance.

Immediate possession. Keys at No. 678 N. Broad street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 23 m 6 13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Business Stand.—Modern Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, northwest corner Nineteenth and Thompson streets. On Tuesday, March 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate at the northwest corner of Nineteenth and Thompson streets, containing in front on Nineteenth street 18 feet, and extending in depth along Thompson street 72 feet, including on the west end part of an alley 3 feet wide, leading into Thompson street. It is occupied as a store and dwelling; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc.

Terms—$2400 may remain on mortgage.

Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 23 m 6 13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 21 S. Twentieth street, below Market street. On Tuesday, March 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twentieth street, 217 feet 8 inches south of Market street, No. 21; the lot containing in front on Twentieth street 17 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth 79 feet. Has the gas introduced, etc. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $42.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 6 13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—VERY ELEgant country seat and mansion, of the late Davis Pearson, Esq., deceased, with stable and coach house, 7 acres, Broad street and Old York road, 900 feet front, below Fisher's lane, Twenty second ward. All that very elegant country seat, beginning on the west line of Old York road, 700 feet 5¼ inches from the north side of Bristol street; thence extending northward along Old York road 438 feet 1¾ inches, to an angle; thence northward along the same 192 feet 5½ inches; thence westward, at right angles with proposed continuation of Broad street, 272 feet 9 inches, to the east line of said continuation of Broad street; thence southward along the same 635 feet; thence eastward, at right angles with said Broad street, 309 feet 1½ inches, to the place of beginning; and also, all that lot beginning at a point, the intersection of the middle of Broad street and the middle of Courtland street; thence eastward along the middle of Courtland street 309 feet 2½ inches, to the west line of the Old York road; thence southward along the west side of Old York road 300 feet ½ of an inch; thence westward by the above described lot 335 feet 11½ inches, to the middle of Broad street; thence northward along Broad street 298 feet to the place of beginning. The improvements consist of an elegant mansion, 41 by 40 feet, with back buildings, built and finished throughout in a very superior manner; wide hall, tiled throughout; parlor, library, dining-room, sitting-room, and 2 kitchens on the first floor; 7 chambers on the second, and 5 on the third floor, and observatory on top. It has all the modern improvements and conveniences of a city residence, gas (chandeliers and fixtures included), bath, hot and cold water, water closet, furnace, cooking-range, etc.; has large and handsome porch, with veranda; also, gardener's residence, large stable and coach house, green house and other out-buildings, and the grounds are handsomely improved with choice shrubbery, fine shade trees, evergreens, etc.; convenient to Wayne Station on the Germantown Railroad, and easy of access to the city. This property adjoins the elegant residence of A. J. Buckner, Esq., and is opposite Mr. Joseph S. Lovering's and Mr. James D. Wetham's. Photographic views may be seen at the Auction Rooms. Immediate possession.

May be examined at any time.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 8 mws3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, 1 Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, Arch Street.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at No. 118 N. Nineteenth street.

HANDSOME OILED WALNUT PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRRORS, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, TWO VERY SUPERIOR GUNS, CURTAINS, ELEGANT VELVET, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

On Monday Morning.

March 15, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 118 N. Nineteenth street, above Arch street, the entire household furniture, comprising handsome oiled walnut parlor, dining-room, library, and chamber furniture, buffet sideboard, book case, rosewood piano made by Sherr, French plate pier mirrors, fine oil paintings; two very superior double-barrel guns, one made by Krider (cost $300) and the other by Evans (cost $240); marble statue of "St John," two French clocks, curtains, spring mattresses, elegant velvet, Brussels, ingrain, and other carpets, etc.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 3 12 4

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.

March 16, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include—

LEHIGH ROLLING MILL, and about 4 Acres, Buildings, Machinery, Steam Engines, etc.; CITY OF ALLENTOWN, Pa.

TWELFTH Street, between Ogden and Myrtle—Two Brick Buildings and Lot.

OAKLAND ROAD, 2½ miles from Oakland Station—Farm, 8¾ Acres.

NINETEENTH and THOMPSON, northwest

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania—A List of the Graduates.

At noon to-day the Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania took place in the Academy of Music. The entire place was crowded. The beauty and the fashion of the town were present. Bouquets to deck the new-fledged doctors with floral honor, in countless hundreds scented the air. The Germania Orchestra was present, and by its music lent not a little to the pleasure of the time. The graduates and other students connected with the institution arrived in a long procession, and entered the place to the tune of a march especially composed for the occasion. When all were in their places and the music was silent, a prayer was pronounced, and the Provost of the University, Charles J. Stille, LL D., ushered the following-named into the medical fraternity by the conferring of the degree:—

Name.	State.	Name.	State.
Allmder, Daniel G.	Pa.	Engstreth, Morris,	Pa.
Allison, Robert H.,	Pa.	McKibben, Wm. L.,	Pa.
Allison, John M.,	Pa.	McPherson, H.,	N. Scotia.
Amadeo, A. J.,	Porto Rico	Malone, D. C.,	Pa.
Angle, Henry F.,	Md.	Martin, G. H.,	Pa.
Appingate, A. Tu.,	N. J.	Martin, Harry M.,	Pa.
Armitage, A. W.,	Pa.	Mathewson, J. F.,	N. C.
Ashmead, A. S., Jr.,	Pa.	Mathias, A. M.,	Pa.
Arkew, Abner H.,	N. C.	Mengle, S. G.,	Pa.
Atkinson, G. E.,	Md.	Miller, E. S., Jr.,	Tenn.
Ayres, Lewis C.,	Pa.	Mills, C. K.,	Pa.
Baskerville, J. S.,	Va.	Mills, Julius L.,	N. C.
Bell, J. R. F.,	Pa.	Milner, U. S., M. D.,	La.
Bennet, Wm. H.,	Pa.	Minnie, A. E.,	Conn.
Bidlack, J. B. W.,	Pa.	Mitchell, E. D.,	Miss.
Blackwell, E. T. M. D.,	N. J	Moody, G. W.,	Tenn.
Brackbill, Joseph,	Pa.	Moore, A. M.,	Tenn.
Brakeley, Peter W.,	N. J.	Moore, J. F.,	Pa.
Brenan, G. E.,	Pa.	Moore, J. W.,	Pa.
Brown, John J.,	Tenn.	Moore, T. W.,	Texas.
Buck, Wm. P.,	Pa.	Mann Kingsley, W. B.,	
Burns, Wm. A.,	Pa.	Murrell, E. H.,	Va.
Cassin, Cass, L.,	Pa.	Nancrede, Cass, E.,	Pa.
Chase, Robt. H.,	N. Y.	Newsom, S. P.,	Cal.
Chatmas, C. K.,	Pa.	Nutt, Geo. D.,	N. J.
Clark, David,	Mass.	O'Farrell, John, W.,	Va.
Collins, Edwin,	Del.	Ott, Isaac,	Pa.
Colton, John J.,	Pa.	Paul, Comegys,	N. J.
Cooley, Orrin,	Mass.	Paun, Amos B.,	Mass.
Corson, Frank P.,	N. J.	Paxson, Joseph A.,	Pa.
Dutton, Geo. H. W.,	Cal.	Paxson, John,	Pa.
Eldred, John E.,	Pa.	Perkins, E. S.,	Pa.
Ellis, Alfred,	Brazil.	Perkins, W. C., M. D.,	Md.
Elmer, H. W.,	N. J.	Petrie, R. M.,	N. J.
Everett, G. H.,	Ohio.	Platt, L. D.,	Conn.
Farnham, Edwin,	Pa.	Porter, P. B.,	Del.
Fassitt, Theodore,	Pa.	Price, Mordecai,	Md.
Fonike, Richard H.,	Pa.	Probasco, John B.,	N. J.
Fox, George H.,	N. Y.	Quinn, Charles A.,	Pa.
Franklin, E. N.,	Tenn.	Reed, George M.,	Pa.
Gerhard, Frank R.,	Pa.	Rucker, James J.,	Tenn.
Giddings, N. C.,	Pa.	Salicrup, P. J.,	Porto Rico.
Gray, Daniel A.,	Tenn.	Samson, George C.,	D. C.
Griffith, Robert W.,	Pa.	Schafer, Herman N.,	J.
Gruver, Samuel J.,	Pa.	Seip, Aaron K.,	Pa.
Haberseker, E. O. M.,	Pa.	Severns, I. M.,	N. J.
Hagner, Charles E.,	D. C.	Shakespeare, E. O.,	Del.
Harris, Richard H.,	Va.	Sheldon, Pryor Lee,	Miss.
Hayes, David D.,	Pa.	Shoridge, E. G.,	Pa.
Hazel, Frank B.,	Del.	Stewart, Robert,	Pa.
Heyl, Theodore C.,	Pa.	Stokes, Alfred C.,	N. J.
Himmelberger, H. W.,	Pa.	Stoops, Alex B.,	Ky.
Houstoun, J. P. S.,	Fla.	St. clen, Richard G.,	N. J.
Hunter, Alexander,	Ky.	Thomas, John G.,	Pa.
Hyde, James N.,	Conn.	Urban, B. F. W.,	Pa.
Ingraham, E. P.,	Ga.	Van Dyke, James M.,	Pa.
Keith, James,	Ky.	Van Rensselaer, L.,	N. J.
Knight, Joseph L.,	N. C.	Waters, Talcott P.,	N. J.
Knight, Samuel R.,	Pa.	Well, John F. X.,	Pa.
Kocher, John F.,	Pa.	Western, Jabez G.,	N. C.
Krats, Edwin A.,	Ill.	Whitehead, J. B.,	Va.
Kurz, Charles E.,	Ohio.	Wilson, Stacy M.,	N. J.
Leslie, James A.,	N. C.	Witherspoon, W. M.,	Pa.
Lessing, Ferdinand,	Minn	Zerbe, Thomas Z. T.,	Pa.

It was then announced that at a public commencement held June 25, 1868, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the following gentlemen:—Isaac Morris Hays, Pa.; Abel F. Price, Pa.

Of the foregoing there were from Brazil, 1; California, 2; Connecticut, 3; Delaware, 4; District of Columbia, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 3; Louisiana, 1; Maryland, 5; Massachusetts, 3; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 2; New Jersey, 16; New York, 2; North Carolina, 6; Nova Scotia, 1; Ohio, 2; Pennsylvania, 58; Porto Rico, 2; Tennessee, 7; Texas, 1; Virginia, 4; West Virginia, 1. Total, 180.

The Degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon William Wodrow Montgomery and Alfred Moore.

The valedictory address was then delivered by Alfred Stille, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine. It was a [illegible] able [illegible] very interesting—and was warmly applauded at [illegible] during its delivery.

The large audience then, after the orchestra had rendered "Home, Sweet Home," separated.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Prevented from Going Overboard—A Man Assaulted with a Hammer—A Liquor Store Robbed—Serious Case of Assault and Battery.

—Yesterday morning between 12 and 1 o'clock Joseph Costello, living in Camden, walked into the Delaware at Mead street wharf. He was rescued by Policeman Lex and private watchman Mullin.

—Charles Ellis was about walking overboard at Vine street wharf when Policeman Lex intercepted him.

—William McColgan, living in Hirst street, got into a fight with a man in his own house last night, during which the head of the stranger came in contact with a hammer in the hand of McColgan, who was taken before Alderman Carpenter and bound over in $600 bail to answer.

—Last night at about 8 o'clock the liquor store on the corner of Sargeant street and Frankford road was entered by means of the trap door. The thieves stole $250 and a Masonic mark from the money drawer, and escaped without detection.

—John Hyland and John Bean have been held by Alderman Hood for committing an assault and battery on Thomas Keins, who keeps a tavern at Seventh and Jefferson streets. These fellows went into the place last evening, and after getting full of whisky smashed things generally, and assaulted Keins in such a manner that he was unable to appear against them this morning.

ROBBERS CAPTURED.—Between two and four o'clock this morning, the fur store of A. Swartz, No. 606 Arch street, was robbed of four muffs and a cape valued at $110. The articles were abstracted from the bulk, the window of which had been broken by means of a paving stone. From certain movements that were being made during the night, the suspicions of the policemen doing duty in that vicinity were aroused, and they kept on the alert. They watched a tavern in the neighborhood until a late hour, but were deceived by the lights in the place being extinguished. About half-past 3 o'clock Policeman Aune, of the Fourth district, saw four men standing at Sixth and Arch streets, and on his approaching them they separated, two going down Sixth street and two going down Arch street. Two of them passed him, and on his reaching Fifth street he heard loud talking across the street. Policeman Frank Wilson then came up, the two crossed the thoroughfare, and found two fellows talking to two other policemen. Wilson and Aune took the men into custody and locked them up in the station. They gave the names of James Watson and William Dean, and said they were from Reading and New York. On Dean was found a ring, the stone of which is used for cutting glass. On his person was a letter directed to a prisoner confined in Sing Sing, in which he says "the ring answers admirably." In conversation with reference to the robbery at Swartz's Dean told the policemen that if they would let them go, the furs should be returned. They will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 291, being an increase of 16 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 150 were adults, 141 minors; 210 were born in the United States, 74 were foreign, 7 were unknown, 16 were people of color, and 14 from the country. Of the number, 7 died of congestion of the brain, 29 of inflammation of the lungs; 7 of typhoid fever; 7 of marasmus; 7 of old age; and 58 of consumption of the lungs.

The deaths were divided as follows among the wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	7	Sixteenth	6
Second	12	Seventeenth	14
Third	11	Eighteenth	11
Fourth	8	Nineteenth	24
Fifth	5	Twentieth	19
Sixth	6	Twenty-first	7
Seventh	12	Twenty-second	11
Eighth	4	Twenty-third	11
Ninth	4	Twenty-fourth	13
Tenth	8	Twenty-fifth	8
Eleventh	10	Twenty-sixth	14
Twelfth	8	Twenty-seventh	9
Thirteenth	6	Twenty-eighth	3
Fourteenth	6	Unknown	14
Fifteenth	22		

RELIGIOUS.—The Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, D. D., from New York, one of the best pulpit orators of the day, has been invited to preach in the Second Reformed Church, Seventh street, above Brown, and will occupy the pulpit to-morrow morning and evening. He will also address the Sunday Schools in the afternoon.

Rev. Dr. Crowell, pastor of the Penn Square Presbyterian Church, will preach in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Eighteenth and Chestnut streets, to-morrow evening.

OFFICIAL VISIT. — General Fisher, State Senator from Lancaster, who took an active part in the defeat of the Metropolitan Police bill, spent some time with his Honor Mayor Fox this morning.

THE LATE SHELL EXPLOSION.—Mr. William Harity, one of the men who was severely injured by the explosion of a shell at Thirty-first and Market streets on the 27th ult., died from his wounds at an early hour this morning.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The market for money works steady at 7 per cent. to the brokers on call and 7 to 9 per cent. for prime merchant paper of short date. There was apparently less demand from the brokers than yesterday. The borrowing on the railway stocks is not so active, while the amounts required by the great dealers in the public funds is constantly on the decrease. Some descriptions of the United States 5-20s are comparatively scarce and holders are able to lend them out to their neighbors at from 3 to 6 per cent. interest. The charge in the National Bank quarterly statements to five periods a year, and each statement to be called for as on a day past, will alter ally contribute to the steadiness of the bank movement and avoid the periodical preparation and consequent disturbance in money for the fixed quarterly days in January, April, July, and October.

"The public funds of the United States were extremely buoyant to-day on nearly all descriptions of the 5-20s, and the long 6 per cents of 1881. The discrimination heretofore noticed in the 5 per cents 10-40 year bonds and registered stocks is disappearing since the accession of the new administration and the certainty not only that Congress will recognize all bonds as being redeemable in gold, but that the further issue of gold-bearing debt will be arrested. Another opinion gains ground that the surplus gold of the Treasury derived from customs, will be faithfully applied to the sinking or reduction of the existing total of the principal of the gold bearing stocks, after providing for current interest. This was plainly the intention of the initial Loan act of February 25, 1862, and as the currency revenues from taxes, are likely, under their prompt collection and economical administration, to prove more than equal to the ordinary expenses of the Government, there is additional reason why at least from $5 000 000 to $50 000 000 a year in gold should not be restored to the too-long neglected sinking fund of 1862."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, MARCH 13

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s, 1 series....103½
$200 Leh V new bds rg 95
$4500 City 6s, New....101
$1000 do....101
200 sh Catawissa....10

100 sh Read RR....45-89
100 do....c. 45½
10 do....45⅝
10 sh Minehill....55
1 sh Kens'n R....117

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Leh 6s gold....90
$500 do....90½
6 sh C & Am....122½
100 sh Read R....b30. 45-81
100 sh Penna RR....57½
100 do....c. 45½
10 do....45⅝
10 sh Minehill....55
1 sh Kens'n R....117
100 sh Penna RR....57½
30 sh Norrist'n....66½
71 sh Penna R....b. 57½

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1032 CHESNUT Street

ENVELOPES.

A Large Assortment at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Envelopes Printed for $1·00 Per Thousand.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
w&8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

HOVER'S PATENT
Combination Sofa Bed

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended [illegible] from a [illegible] handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,
Owner and Sole Manufacturer,
1 26 tuths6m No. 230 South SECOND Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE —THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Neat Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 531 Wharton street, east of Sixth street, with a three-story Brick Building in the rear, on Mellwain street, No. 528. On Tuesday, March 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick messuage, and three-story back buildings thereon erected, situate on the north side of Wharton street, No. 531; containing in front on Wharton street 16 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth northward of that width 109 feet to Mellvain street. The house has the modern improvements; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc.

Also, a three-story Brick Building, No. 528 Mellwain street, in the rear of the above used as a box manufactory. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $45.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 13 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Modern three-story brick residence, No. 615 N. Eleventh street, above Green. On Tuesday, March 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Eleventh St., 125 feet northof Green St., No. 615; containing in front on Eleventh street 17 feet, and extending in depth on the south line 89 feet ¼ of an inch, and on the north line 88 feet 7½ inches to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It has parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and summer kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, sitting-room, bath and store-rooms on second floor; and 4 chambers on third floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, 2 furnaces, cooking-range, etc. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession. Keys at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 13 s2t No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1313 Poplar street, west of Thirteenth street. On Tuesday, March 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building, and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Poplar street, west of Thirteenth street, No. 1313, containing in front on Poplar street 18 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 101 feet, and on the west line 101 feet 4½ inches to Caldwell street. It has gas, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $90.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
3 13 s 3t] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE —THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—3 well-secured Ground-rents, $60 a year. On Tuesday, March 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those three well-secured ground-rents of $60 a year each, payable 1st of January and July, without deduction for taxes, issuing out of all those three contiguous lots of ground, situate on the south side of Sergeant street, 70 feet east of Coral street, Nineteenth ward; each secured by a three-story brick dwelling, valued at $2100.

Policies of insurance accompany the ground-rents.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE —THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Large and Valuable Lot, corner of Germantown road and Venango street, Rising Sun Village, 120 feet front, 208 feet deep to Alder street, three fronts. On Tuesday, March 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot, situate on the east side of Germantown road, corner of Venango street, Rising Sun Village, Twenty first ward; containing in front on Germantown road 120 feet, and extending in depth 208 feet to Alder street. Clear of all incumbrance.

Plan at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 13s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Government Patronage—Politicians Outwitted—Reforming the Navy Department—Admiral Porter's Work.

Next Minister to England.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

A Congressional Holiday.

Neither the Senate nor House being in session to-day, members of Congress and their friends, who are quite numerous just now, are availing themselves of the holiday to visit the departments and White House.

The Cabinet Officers.

The new Cabinet officers, with the exception of Hamilton Fish, are at their posts in their several departments, but the rush of visitors has been so great that they have thus far been unable to get to business.

Next to the President the largest number of calls are upon the Secretary of the Treasury. To-day his room has been thronged with Senators and members.

The Navy Department.

Admiral Porter has caused to be issued several orders to commandants of navy yards, relative to the manner of communicating with the department, and defining the duties of officers of the navy yards, doing away with much of the red-tape ceremony introduced by Welles. Porter is fast reorganizing the entire department and putting it in efficient condition.

A Flank Movement by the President.

All the leading appointments in the different cities which Senators and members are endeavoring to control seem to have been filled by General Grant in advance, by men whom he had picked out without regard to party service. This fact, which is gradually becoming known, has demoralized not only the office-seekers, but the Senators and members who had promised nearly all the places to their particular favorites.

The Tenure-of-Office Act.

Grant stated yesterday and to-day that he would not make nominations until he ascertained what action the Senate would take respecting the Civil Tenure act. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, who have this subject before them, are divided on the question of its repeal or modification: but it is believed that, with the aid of the Democrats in the Senate, the measure will be repealed.

Johnsonized Fossils.

Poutwell, Creswell, and Cox are in favor of an entire reorganization of their departments getting rid of old bureau heads, who are mostly Johnsonized fossils, together with a large number of inefficient clerks and hangers on. Unless Grant interferes, a clean sweep will shortly be made.

The English Mission.

Grant favors the appointment of Horace Greeley as Minister to England. He is being opposed, however, in quarters where opposition was least expected, and Motley is being strongly urged for England.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Cotton nominally unchanged. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull; sales of prime Pennsylvania red at $2 70@2 75. Corn firmer for white and 85@86c. and yellow at 83@90c. Oats—No market. Rye very dull at $1 45. Mess Pork quiet at $32 50@33. Bacon more active; rib sides, 16½@17; clear do, 17½@18c.; shoulders, 14½@15c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard firm at 20c. Whisky firm; sales at 96c.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Cotton steady; 800 bales sold at 28¾c. Flour dull and declined 10c.; sales of 4400 barrels State at $5 40@6 90; Western, $5 30@7 40; Southern, $6 40@11 75; California, $6@8 for old, and $8@10 50 for new. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 15 000 bushels No 2 at $1 41@1 44. Corn dull and declined 1c.; sales of 21 000 bushels mixed Western at 91@92c. Oats dull at 74c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new Mess, $31@31 12½. Lard lower; steam, 18¾@18¾. Whisky quiet at 95c.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Stocks steady. Gold, 131¼. Exchange, 8¾; 5-20s, 1862, 120½; do, 1864, 115¾; do, 1865, 117¾; new, 1865, 113½; 1867, 113¾; 10-40s, 105½; Virginia 6s, 60¾; Cumberland preferred, 37. New York Central, 186½; Reading, 91½; Hudson River, 133½; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 97½; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89½; Cleveland and Toledo, 108½; Chicago and Rock Island, 124¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 118½; Erie, 37.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 13 — Sailed barque Pleiades; brigs Charles A. Bert, Prestissimo, and Arnwell; and schr Tillie E., all for Baltimore, and a large fleet of coasters.

Bellicose Binckley.

HIS AFFRAY WITH HARLAND AND ROLLINS.

Says the Washington *Star* of yesterday morning:—

We have from Mr. John M. Binckley, who seems somewhat dissatisfied with our representation of the little "unpleasantness" yesterday, his own version of the affair, as follows:—

To the Editor of the *Evening Star*:—If you desire to give your readers the actual truth concerning an incident noticed by you yesterday, here it is. I will, however, omit all facts but such as admit no modification without down right falsehood.

Early yesterday morning I unexpectedly saw Mr. E. A. Rollins advancing from the northeast corner of Willard's Hotel towards the opposite corner of F street. When about midway on the street crossing I advanced directly to meet him. I said not a word, but exchanged looks of recognition. When nearly within striking distance I threw aside my cloak (not my coat or hat) and my cane and raised my hand to strike. Mr. Rollins hesitated not a moment. Leaving the crossing he passed diagonally through the mud to the north side of F street. From the instant that I lifted my hand Mr. Rollins ran like a rabbit, and I confess with poor exultation that I chased him like a dog along F street and up Fifteenth for the distance of a square and a half, endeavoring from the first step to catch him. I never heard his voice, nor was it possible for him to have made any gesture or motion but that of frantic and headlong flight.

To suppress my voluntary resignation for the purpose of falsely converting it into a shameful expulsion from office would not alone have lified Mr. Rollins' frequent slanders high enough for me to see them, but having contrived to get this one accredited to the world by the President of the United States, I have, as above set forth, signified, and Mr. Rollins has confessed it, malice and its meanness.

It may be proper to add that yesterday was the only time for many years when I have had what the vulgar call a fight.

JOHN M BINCKLEY.

General Cox.

From the Chicago Tribune.

We were aware that General Grant held Governor Cox in the very highest estimation as a man of integrity and capability. He has been heard to say that the war produced no abler, more skilful, or thorough officer from civil life than Major-General J. D. Cox. General Grant spoke of him as an officer who, entering the army entirely destitute of military knowledge or training, had completely mastered the principles and details of the art of war, including engineering, fortifications, siege operations, supplying, subsisting, transporting and handling troops in the field. He remarked, also, that General Cox was, perhaps, the "hardest student," so to speak, and most industrious field officer whom he knew in the service, as he was never satisfied until he had mastered everything connected with whatever duty was assigned to him, and that he was ever reliable in its performance, no matter how difficult or how delicate the work might be, and strictly honest and upright in all his dealings with the Government and his fellow-officers and soldiers. It was these qualities which gained the commander-in-chief's confidence and high opinion, and have now secured him a seat in the Cabinet, and the portfolio of a very important and responsible department.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

New and Important Army and Naval Orders—The New Secretary of War—New Military Assignments.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Important Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Several interesting naval orders were yesterday issued by Secretary Borie, among them the following:—

General Order No. 91.—Before an officer takes command of a vessel she must be examined by a board, consisting of three line officers of the navy, who shall report any deficiencies, etc., that may exist. No ships will carry more two-boat davits on each quarter. The boats may be hung double, and if this cannot be done, they must be stowed on board. When the latter course is impossible, the matter must be brought to the notice of the Department.

General Order No. 92 prohibits the further practice of covering the berth decks of vessels-of-war with shellac.

No. 93 provides that hereafter the spars of ships-of-war will not be painted yellow, as heretofore, and their yards will be painted black. A return to the old custom is ordered.

No. 94 states that all signs that have been put up in Navy Yards, indicating the business to which different departments belong, will be taken down, and simple signs, such as "navigation office" or "store," "ordnance office" or "store," "medical office" or "store," "office of docks and yards," etc. etc., will be put up in their places. These offices are not branches of the bureaus, but are departments of the yards, and are under the entire direction of the commandants.

The Secretary of War.

Secretary Rawlins to-day took formal charge of the War Office. General Schofield, late Secretary, was present, and turned over the affairs of the department to the new Secretary.

New Army Orders.

General Sherman has promulgated in general orders the act making appropriations for the army, approved March 3, 1869.

Noah L. Jeffries has resigned the position of Register of the Treasury, and it is stated that John Wilson, Third Auditor, intends resigning.

The President was to-day tendered a pew in the new Metropolitan Church by the trustees.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Social Evil

NEW YORK, March 13.—The report of Police Superintendent Kennedy, issued to-day, says in relation to the social evil that there are in this city and Brooklyn as follows:—Houses of prostitution, 496; assignation houses, 107; pretty waiter girl saloons, 33; prostitutes, 2107; pretty waiter girls, 255.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

Another English Liberal.

LONDON, March 13.—The news to-day is meagre. Neall, a Liberal, has been elected to the House of Commons in the place of Ripley.

From Canada.

MONTREAL, March 13.—The exodus of French Canadians from the South St. Lawrence parishes to the United States still continues, many families going even without disposing of their farms. Efforts are being made on the part of the Dominion Government and military authorities to retain a larger number of troops in Canada than the last official order contemplated.

From Boston.

BOSTON, March 13.—The barque Fredonia brought as a prisoner William Graham, sent to this country for trial, charged with killing the mate of the ship John Sirgut, of New York.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	160¾	West. Union Tel.	38¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	35⅞	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	106½
Ph. and Rea. R.	91⅝	Toledo & Wabash	67½
Mich. Southern	97¾	Mil. & St. Paul com.	68¼
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	89¼	Mil. & St. Paul prf	79
Chi. and N.W. com	82½	Adams Express	61
Chi. and N.W. pref.	91⅝	Wells, Fargo Exp.	32½
Chi. and R. I. R.	128¼	United States	58
Pitts. & F. W.	119	Tenn. 6s, new	65
Pacific Mail S. Co.	99⅝	Gold	131¼

Market firm.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH ST.
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET,
(Penn Building,
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks Receipts, etc.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Lands and Claims, Colorado. Pursuant to a decree obtained in the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in equity, against the Pioneer Mining Company of Colorado, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, April 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following claims and premises of the said company, in Montgomery Consolidated Mining District, in the county of Park and Territory of Colorado, to wit:—

All the parcels of land and lode mining claims, granted by George H. Fryer to the Pioneer Mining Company of Colorado, by deed of April 6, 1864, recorded in said county of Park, in book C., page 102, etc.

Also, the discovery claim on the Parsonage lode claim, No. 1, south from the discovery claim on said lode, conveyed to the company by Charles Yond, by deed of June 8 1865, recorded in said Park county, in book C, page 605, etc.

Also, all those certain lots or lode mining claims, No. 2 and 3, north of the Parsonage lode, conveyed to the company by deed from J. H. Myers and wife, of date April 17, 1865, and recorded in Park county, in book C, page 606, etc.

Also, the north half of the discovery claim, No. 1, northeast from the discovery claim on the Parsonage lode, conveyed to the company by James P. Hunter, by deed of May 22, 1865, recorded in said county, in book C, page 607, etc.

Also, ten hundred lineal feet on a certain gold-bearing quartz lode, designated by the name of the Andes Lode, situate in the said mining district; the discovery claim of said lode being described as follows:—Commencing at a stake on the southwest corner of Block No. 24, of the town of Montgomery City, and running thence north 32¾°, west 6 45 100 feet to the discovery stake; said claim extending from the discovery stake 300 feet southerly, and 700 feet northerly on the vein of the said quartz lode, conveyed to the Company by the Montgomery Mining Stock Company, by deed of October 21, 1865, recorded in said county, in book D, page 188, and all the improvements, furnaces fixtures, engines, and machinery and buildings erected thereon, and appurtenant to the premises above described.

The terms of sale will be as follows:—$500 in cash when the bid is accepted, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid in cash on delivery of the deed to the purchaser.

CHARLES D. REED, Trustee.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 13 27 4 3 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Three three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 830, 832, and 834 Almond street, east of Otis street, Eighteenth ward. On Tuesday, March 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those three-story brick messuages and contiguous lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the southerly side of Almond street, east of Otis street, Nos. 830, 832, and 834; each containing in front on Almond street 14 feet, and extending in depth 46 feet to a 4-feet wide alley, and communicating with two other 8-feet wide alleys, with the privilege thereof. Terms—A mortgage of $1200 upon each house may remain. Immediate possession. Keys at the office of Messrs. Lukens & Montgomery, No. 1035 Beach street. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 13 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Modern three-story brick store and dwelling, northwest corner of Sixteenth and Stiles streets. On Tuesday, March 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Sixteenth street corner of Stiles street, No. 1230; containing in front on Stiles street 14 feet, and extending in depth along Sixteenth street, 56 feet to a 3-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It is occupied as a store and dwelling; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, $2500 may remain on mortgage. Possession January 1, 1871.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
3 13s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Building Lot, Dauphin street, west of Coral street. On Tuesday, March 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable lot of ground, situate on the north side of Dauphin street, 54 feet west of Coral street, late District of Kensington; containing in front on Dauphin street 36 feet, and extending in depth 154 feet 6½ inches to a 40 feet wide street, called Price street.

Clear of all incumbrance.

Terms—$120 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
3 13 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE —THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Frame Dwelling, No. 1242 N. Third street. On Tuesday, April 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that frame dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Third street, above Girard Avenue Market, No. 1242; containing in front on Third street 20 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 13 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 580 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14 411 sabres and swords, various.
123 000 cartridge boxes, various.
15 000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23 190 curb bridles, various.
10 000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828 450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,680 pounds of musket powder.
18 200 pounds of rifle powder.
129,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding. 31

GOVERNMENT SALE

Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:—

28 Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394 Solid Shot (round).
2,829 Stands